The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.

The Week.

The prompt surrender of the California Legislature, in respect to its programme of anti-Japanese legislation, is fresh testimony to President Roosevelt's influence. But it brings out likewise the extraordinary lack of perception of the larger situation among the Californians. Difficult and delicate negotiations were in progress between our Government and the representatives of a high-spirited, successful, and sensitive nation. One of the necessary conditions for an amicable solution of the pending questions was a settlement of the San Francisco school controversy in a spirit of fairness, mutual friendliness, and respect. Yet the California Legislature was seizing this moment to plan new humiliations and restrictions for the State's Japanese residents. It does not appear that, until the President's rather peremptory telegram, the California statesmen felt any particular impropriety in what they were doing. It is to their credit that they saw the point so quickly.

"The Japanese-American War of 1907" is the title of a pamphlet just published in Germany. The anonymous writer is clearly more up to date than most of his kind. Similar works of the imagination, such as "The Battle of Dorking," have usually looked some years forward; but here is a soothsayer writing in Dresden on the 13th of February, 1907, describing what is to take place in the course of the coming twelvemonth. He is, we confess, a little vague as to the details of his *Krieg*. Japan, of course, seizes the Philippines instanter, and then the United States is driven to seek a peace, and give up the Philippines to secure it "bevor noch ein Japanisches Armeecorps in Amerika gelandet ist." This would not make it much of a war, after all. This German prophet will leave genuine militarists longing for more slaughter than he concedes them. As a matter of fact, he is really thinking more of trade and diplomacy than of war, more of Germany and England than of Japan and the United States. His brochure is really an argument for an Anglo-German alliance, and he conjures up his war, in which Japan is to conquer and thereafter become a formidable competitor of both English and German exporters, simply in order to help out his case. Hence he can hardly expect the world to classify his war of 1907 as either true or important.

George W. Perkins has walked up like a man and settled. Without waiting for the courts to compel him, he has acted promptly on the broad hint of the Court of Appeals, and reimbursed the New York Life Insurance Company, with interest, for the money he took from it in 1904 to give to the Roosevelt campaign fund. The question now is, Who will reimburse Mr. Perkins? Is the rich Republican party going to leave him in the lurch? Will not its President, filled with horror as he is at corporation abuses, see to it that the proper remedy is applied to this gross abuse, of which he was the beneficiary? Not only the New York Life, but the Mutual, the Equitable, and the Prudential, used policyholders' funds to promote the election of Mr. Roosevelt. This was an unlawful diversion of money. Its repayment can be exacted from the responsible officials. But that does not touch the duty of the Republican National Committee. The least it can do is to pay back the $54,000 to Mr. Perkins.

James Gayley, the first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, has done the country a service by explaining that unless the Government uses more armor plate, his armor-plate mills will have to shut down and throw thousands of skilled mechanics out of business. According to Mr. Gayley, his company must get contracts for 15,000 tons of armor annually to keep these mills going, and the reason for his present distress is that this year the Midvale Steel Company has underbid the Trust and got a large share of the work. Now, this complaint illustrates clearly where a large part of the demand for a great navy comes from. We are aware, of course, that from President Roosevelt down, many of the advocates of a navy honestly believe that this country will be ruined or kidnapped if we do not arm to the teeth. But their shrill outcries are heartily seconded by people like Mr. Gayley, who make thousands of dollars out of the big-navy mania—shipbuilders, gun-makers, armor manufacturers, etc. They know well how to dwell upon our "defenceless condition"; how to point to the necessity of safeguarding our insular possessions. Next winter navy officers will be warmly seconding Mr. Gayley's plea for more battleships, on the ground that we must have armor-plate factories in case of war. And the Steel Trust, with its scant one hundred millions of surplus, will be beside them, hat in hand, begging Congress for alms.

From the full programme of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, to be held in this city April 14, it is clear that the gathering should be as influential as notable. Weighty subjects are to be discussed by weighty men. The aim of the whole is, plainly, to bring out the powerful peace sentiment in this country, and to demonstrate to our delegates to the Hague Conference how strong a backing they have at home. It was officially stated recently in Berlin that no proposals for limiting armaments figure in the *agenda* at The Hague. That may be true, formally, yet the question is bound to come up. If by nothing else, attention will be forced to it by the plans of the British Admiralty to make their naval programme depend upon the decisions of the Conference. The push that way of workingmen's organizations will also be felt. In Wisconsin, the Legislature has refused to grant an appropriation to represent the State at Jamestown, on the ground that the intent is to make the Exposition an occasion for glorifying militarism; and the labor members were the most vigorous in denouncing that plan, and in calling for a measure of disarmament. Whatever the defects of labor unions, we cannot deny them praise for their stand in favor of international peace, and in behalf of the classes most crushed down by huge military budgets.

Mrs. Sage's first large gift takes the form to which Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie have accustomed us. The chartered board, with broad powers and a large endowment for the purpose of carrying on a specific work, has obviously come to stay, for it is probably the best way of conducting a great trust. Like the General Education Board, which makes education the country over its field, the Sage Foundation takes for itself the whole question of social and living conditions in this country, "by means of research, publication, education, and the establishment of charitable and beneficial agencies and institutions." The power to aid existing agencies is also desired. If there are those who find this programme rather vague and indefinite, we would remind them that this makes for elasticity and also for effectiveness. It will probably take at least two or three years for the trustees of the Sage Foundation to survey their field, organize their offices, and map out their first undertakings; and even then the precise line to be followed may not be fully revealed. Some new public need, some new evil, may appear a decade from now to which the Foundation may feel itself impelled to give most of its means and strength.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

While such large endowments are now becoming so frequent that one wonders at the excitement over the Peabody Fund, the public cannot fail to give Mrs. Sage full credit for her generosity and wisdom.

If the press dispatches are accurate, there is one Virginia judge who is a disgrace to the bench. He is Judge Harrison of the Culpeper court, who has been presiding over the trial of the Strother brothers, charged with the murder of their brother-in-law, Bywaters. The latter's crimes are indefensible, but the brothers shot him in cold blood merely because he tried to desert their sister. A conscienceless jury having acquitted the guilty men on the ground of the "unwritten law," the judge is reported to have addressed them thus:

> Gentlemen of the jury, I thank you for a verdict which, I think, will be approved by the public. It is an established precedent in the State of Virginia that no man tried for defending the sanctity of his home should be found guilty.

Judge Harrison, though sworn to uphold the statutes, talks like a lyncher at heart. The Manassas *Journal*, published in a nearby town, recently printed an admirable editorial denouncing the so-called "unwritten law" as out of place in a civilized community. It says:

> If the unwritten law, established by the calm, deliberate judgment of our best men and enforced after due investigation, is insufficient to meet grave offences against the most sacred rights of home and person, then the duty of society is to establish such laws and such penalties as will meet all offences. Vengeance has no justification. The commission of one crime cannot wipe out another.

What makes the scandal worse is that Judge Harrison, at the outset of the trial, declared that the unwritten law could be offered only in mitigation of the offence, and not in justification.

Nothing could be more fatuous than the movement to secure by penal legislation an increase of "respect" for the uniform of the petty officers and enlisted men of the navy. It may be true, occasionally, that the proprietors of a public resort discriminate against Jack on shore in his uniform. His own regard for his uniform, however, has not been strong enough to prevent his slipping out of it and deserting the service in disgracefully large numbers. In general, it cannot be said that the American people deny to any particular body of men the degree of respect to which its character might fairly entitle it. The enlisted man of the navy can hardly have anything to gain, in the long run, by the cultivation of the idea that his regulation clothing calls for special consideration apart from conduct. The navy will gain more in popularity from stringent discipline under gentlemanly and efficient officers than it can ever hope to gain from the fine or imprisonment of some one who happens to deny a sailor admission to a dance hall.

If it be true that Mrs. Eddy has been "syndicated," and that her personal share in the dissemination of science and health is little greater than the present activity of Mrs. Lydia Pinkham in a somewhat humbler field of therapeutics, it does not follow that the members of the syndicate which runs the affairs of the Christian Science Church should be altogether displeased with the free advertisement they are getting through the lawsuits against them. So far, Christian Science has had no baptism of blood, though many unkind things have been said about it; and it would by no means militate against the growth of the Church should its aged leader be haled into court, as other protagonists of religion have been brought before Cæsar or his servants. To prove that the men about Mrs. Eddy have not slighted the financial side of the Church's affairs may repel large numbers who are opposed to Christian Science anyhow, but will prove no deterrent to the type of mind which now finds spirituality and business quite compatible. We may confidently look forward to a vast outpouring of sympathy for the persecuted Mother of Christian Science.

The race of false prophets is in no danger of dying out, and though John Alexander Dowie expired on Saturday, some one else in a few years will doubtless receive the attention he enjoyed. Most of the "religious" megalomaniacs who have essayed the rôle of oracle, healer, lawgiver, and prophet have sought to carry their followers back to a primitive age of faith. Familiar as most of them have been with the Bible and little else, they have, consciously or unconsciously, modelled themselves after the prophets of the Old Testament. Dowie declared himself to be Elijah reincarnated, yet he brought his astounding claim into the active life of Chicago without a sense of incongruity. More than that, when he led his followers away from the temptations of the world, he made for them not a hermitage or an Arcadian retreat, but a bustling, up-to-date industrial city. He inveighed against certain features of modern life, to be sure: for example, newspapers, patent medicines, and oysters. Otherwise, he belonged as truly to his own time as Confucius did to his. When he preached, a stenographer reported him verbatim, even to the pauses in which he parenthetically healed sufferers among the congregation. Sir William Muir traced the decline and corruption of Mohammedanism to the moment when the Prophet departed from the straight path of spiritual teaching and began to plan material rewards for true believers. In the same way, luxury and wealth are now everywhere given as the causes of Dowie's undoing. Yet the mingling of spiritual with material benefit has not always brought failure to new sects. As regards this country, almost the reverse might be stated. Mormonism, of course, presents the most obvious instance. The Mormon Church not only built up great industries in what had been a desert, but succeeded in handing them down along with the spiritual leadership to presidency after presidency. In the various communistic settlements attempted in this country, moreover, it may be broadly stated that the only successes have been those which intermixed business and religion. The purely secular associations ended by becoming plain business corporations, when they were perpetuated at all, while those which were merely segregated religious sects, were practically starved out of existence. The Amana Society in Iowa, which has been called the most successful communistic enterprise in the world, though conducted on a much more modest scale than Dowie's enterprises, has religion at the basis of its industrial life.

President Eliot is nearly guilty of *lèse-majesté* in his annual attack upon the evils of football at Harvard. Within three weeks of Mr. Roosevelt's heated denunciation of the mollycoddles who would end football because of its roughness, the president of Harvard insists that football, together with hockey and basketball, "remains an undesirable game for gentlemen to play or for multitudes of spectators to watch." We note, however, that President Eliot's view that "gross exaggeration of competitive sports is now working incalculable harm in schools, colleges, and universities," has already spread widely. Walter R. Marsh, head master of the Pingry School at Elizabeth, N. J., and newly elected president of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, declared in his inaugural address:

> It is doubtful if we should ever hear of "ringers," professionals, inefficient umpires, and referees, ever feel the electric excitement that pervades the school the day before an important game—one of my acquaintances, a head-master of a well-known school, said openly that a defeat at the hands of an opposing school was a blessing to scholarship in his own school—it is doubtful if we should ever be troubled with all these things if we sharply, and still more sharply, restricted inter-school contests. Do not mistake me; I am not advocating the wiping out of all inter-school contests, but I am trying to advocate the very great restriction of the numbers of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

such inter-school contests to the end that we may begin to train physically the weak, rather than the proficient athlete; and, most important of all, that we may lift the plane of scholarship in secondary schools.

There were others among Mr. Marsh's audience whose views of fierce competitive contests would not meet with President Roosevelt's approval. Dr. Charles D. Lorimer of Brooklyn actually wanted to return to those degenerate days when boys used to play games without coaching or getting their pictures into the newspapers! Now, he insisted, "they play, not for the sake of the play, but for the sake of a cheap trophy, or large gate receipts." If these evils have, as we believe, reached such a pitch, the time has come for parents and teachers to unite in stopping them.

Our Esperanto enthusiasts apparently have not stopped to think what must occur to their faultlessly regular structure if it should ever have breathed into it the breath of genuine linguistic life. If once it gets out of the "hall bedrooms and back parlors," in which the Editor of the *North American Review* has seen groups of devotees "studying it and teaching it with a zeal reminiscent of that of the early Christians in their cause," the natural laws of linguistic development will surely take hold of it, and gradually make it all over in their usual way. Few bear in mind that the greatest irregularities in language occur right along the path of most constant usage. A perfectly regular language is humanly possible only as a kind of Patent Office model, displayed to visitors behind a stout railing or under glass.

The first issue of a magazine for the blind has appeared in an edition of more than 7,000 copies. This, we venture to assert, is greater than the circulation of most scientific, philosophical, or theological journals. The contents of the first number would indicate that no wide gulf separates the mental interests of the blind from our own. There are short stories, a serial, a department of poetry, one of humor, a North Pole article, accounts of the San Francisco and Jamaica earthquakes and of the German elections, and an article on the American flag. And yet the doubt arises whether a magazine that would be so absolutely normal to the normal man is quite adapted to the denizens of a world so different from ours. Before Kipling wrote "They" many persons have wondered whether the blind have not some special province of thought of their own, have not developed a "view" of life that we cannot glimpse, a psychic appetite that we do not possess.

The latest reports concerning the Russian Duma and its probable duration are highly optimistic. The day before yesterday they were highly pessimistic, and the day after to-morrow they may be that again. Altogether, there has been an abundance of wild talk about speedy dissolutions, dictatorships, and so on. This may possibly reflect momentary public opinion in Russia, but shows little careful consideration of the real forces at work. The autocracy may be, morally, all that its opponents declare it to be; but even if it stands only for organized enslavement and butchery, it must have a theory and some more or less definite line of tactics. Vacillating as the monarch may be, a man of resolution, such as Prime Minister Stolypin has shown he is, would not look forward to anything but a thorough attempt at some *modus vivendi* with the people's representatives. The Government is wise enough to see that to summon a Duma and then recklessly dissolve it can do only infinite harm. Public opinion abroad would be totally alienated, and at home even Octobrists, Moderates, Progressives, and Polish Nationalists would be swept into the Opposition. If, as the revolutionaries argue, the Duma has been assembled to pave the way for a foreign loan, that in itself should evidently prevent a speedy dissolution. The chances are that, for all the Government's tampering with the electoral law, it had little hope of getting a conservative Parliament. When the first Duma was dissolved the Government knew it would have to contend with an equally powerful Opposition in its successor. But it was fighting for time. And in spite of almost a year of repression by court-martial, a Duma with some inclination to do business seems to have been obtained. Why should it now be dissolved?

Poland's final attitude towards the great problems which now await solution in Russia will be determined by the response which her national aspirations shall elicit in the course of the next few months, either from the Government or the Duma. The Polish Deputies in that body at present belong to the moderate Polish parties: the National Democrats, the Progressives, and the "Realists," who have been long advocates of reconciliation with the Russian crown. Their programme calls for autonomy, which, as their leaders have pointed out, the autocracy offered them before the meeting of the first Duma, when their support was deemed necessary by the Government. Though the Duma disappointed these hopes, the Polish Deputies remained loyal to the crown, and refused to participate in the improvised assembly at Viborg. Their only reward, however, was a tightening of the administrative yoke, while in the Russian press a campaign was started in favor of strong measures to suppress a coming Polish insurrection. "The Russian Government," says a spokesman of the Polish moderate parties, in a letter to the London *Times*, "confused the legitimate aspirations of Poland with the reign of terror for which the helplessness of the Russian police was responsible, between the Nationalists and the anarchists." In vain Sienkiewicz, with 40,000 other leading citizens, made public profession of their desire to live in peace with Russia and their hostility to the idea of revolution or to violent tactics. The conclusion drawn by the correspondent of the *Times* is that revolution will come unless the Russian Government hastens to recognize the demands of the nationalist parties.

New Zealand, the land of industrial peace, the "Country without Strikes," has been passing through a period of strikes which demonstrate the utility of a Compulsory Arbitration act when people are willing to be compelled to arbitrate. Times are prosperous and wages are high in that country, but there have been strikes of street-railway employees, of domestic servants, and of slaughter-house workers. The last has been the cause of great loss, owing to the congestion of stock in the sheep-pens and its consequent deterioration. To evade the penalties of the Arbitration Act, the strikers at Wellington asserted that they had abandoned their unions and were acting as individuals. The Arbitration Court refused to recognize this plea, and imposed a fine on the first men to cease work, but without putting a check to the strike movement, which became general. Strangely enough, the present strikes are described "as symptomatic of a deep-seated discontent among the unionists, many of whom are now advocating profit-sharing in preference to the fixing of wages by the Arbitration Court." Unionism, however, can point to a splendid victory gained by the Wellington domestic servants, who recently formed a union under the Arbitration Act, and immediately struck. They won their case, and "1,000 mistresses are now likely to be haled before the Arbitration Court." The servants' demands included "preference for unionists, 1s. an hour for all work on holidays, work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays to cease at 7:30 P. M., on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays at 10 P. M.; all domestics to be home by 10 P. M., except on Thursday, when they may stay out till midnight." This is like the fat man on the Rhine, who, asked when he was accustomed to dine, replied, "At eleven, three, four, five, and seven, six, eight, and a quarter to nine."

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TROUBLES OF THE RAILWAYS.

The flutter of the railway presidents, all over the country, is not without its amusing aspects. To see timidity, uncertainty, and gloomy apprehension displayed by men who, but a few months since, were audacious, cock-sure, and radiantly optimistic, cannot fail to excite the special wonder of the bystander. It certainly will strike him as comic that these worried magnates should now flee to President Roosevelt as their protector. They have pictured him as their scourge. The President, on his part, has repeatedly asserted that the States are powerless to bring the railroads to terms, and that nothing but Federal power is adequate to the business; yet now he is to receive the railroad presidents running to him in alarm as a refuge from the assaults of those impotent States! And Congressman W. W. Cocks, who has sometimes been Mr. Roosevelt's spokesman, is reported in Albany as saying, in the name of the President, that the Hughes plan of railway regulation is far too sweeping. But it is, undoubtedly, the widespread action of the despised States, culminating in the Public Service Commission bill of Gov. Hughes, that is disturbing the visions of railway managers more than all the fulminations from Washington. In no less than twenty-eight States have the Legislatures this winter had under consideration, or passed, bills which the railroads regard as crippling. The two-cent-fare movement, in particular, has gone from State to State in the West.

Yet if we look closely at the matter, what have the railroads to fear? If they have been guilty of financial folly themselves, they cannot escape its consequences; but the question now is of attacks upon their property by State Legislatures. But if any of these are arbitrary, unreasonable, or confiscatory, the law and the courts offer a complete remedy. Property cannot be taken or its true value impaired by statute. If the two-cent-fare law in Nebraska, for example, would compel the railroads to operate at a loss, it is certain that the Nebraska courts, on due proof being made, would declare it unconstitutional. It is stated that a suit will promptly be brought for that purpose. There exists, undeniably, a feeling of hostility against railroads, in many States, but no State can pass an act, and have it upheld by the courts, to destroy their lawful property.

The present outcry, however, is mainly about financial troubles. We are told that the roads are anxious to know where the funds are to come from for necessary improvements and extensions. Railroad bonds can scarcely be sold. Borrowing on notes, for three or five years, at high rates of interest, has been the forced resort of some railroads. They speak dolefully of their heavily increased expenses for higher wages and more costly *matériel*, and ask how much longer they can be expected to stagger on under these burdens, with meddling legislation added.

Now, as regards the heightened cost of operation, that is something which railway directors should have foreseen, and made provision for in their plans. All other business men have felt the same pressure of increased cost of production, and made up their budgets accordingly. But what was the course of the railroads? Almost without exception, they increased their dividends. Though the margin of earnings over charges was certain to shrink, and though we were plainly on the verge of money stringency, the larger dividends were paid out without a thought of the future. Some of the very roads that are now driven to loans, disbursed in dividends what ordinary foresight would have led them to keep for impending expenses. And no longer ago than last August, when the Union Pacific dividend was marked up to 10 per cent., the statement was given out at Mr. Harriman's office that "the maintenance of these rates seems easily within the capacity of the properties." Yet now comes the plea that the railroads have to pay 8 per cent. for needed money!

A number of roads have complained of their inability at present to float bonds or sell stock. Among them are Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Norfolk and Western. Yet all of these railroads, within a few months, increased their dividends. They did so on the ground of abounding prosperity. Prosperity was unquestioned, but how about prudence? Should not the coming need of money have been foreseen, and have prevented the funds from being dissipated in dividends? An example of the wisdom of the contrary course lies at hand. Four railroads have lately been able to dispose of bonds and stock. They are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. It happens that none of them increased dividends. If this be merely a coincidence, it is at least a striking one.

The main question comes back to this: Does the panic of the presidents relate purely to the railroads as transportation companies, or as the basis of financial speculation? Is their thought chiefly of common carriers as affected with a public interest, or as affected with a stock-market interest? If they can make their attitude perfectly clear, and convince the public that it is sound, they have nothing to dread from hostile legislation, in the State Legislatures or by Congress. But as long as ambiguity remains—as long as we have railroad presidents who vote themselves 30 per cent. dividends and decline to say whether they were gambling in their own stocks, on the strength of information improperly kept from the public—so long will their cries of grief and fear and wounded pride be merely what the French economist called *travail superflu*.

WOULD-BE HARRIMANS.

We have had our say about the Harriman indecencies of finance, and would not recall a single word; yet we cannot refrain from protesting against some of the criticisms directed at him. He has been singled out for opprobrium as if he were unique and solitary in his offensive methods. To judge by some of his censors, no other railway man is tarred by the same brush; no other speculator in Wall Street ever manipulated securities and rigged the market after his greedy and shameless fashion; such a selfish lust as his for money, however acquired, exists in no other bosom. Now, all this is not simply open, in some cases, to the charge of hypocrisy, but, in all, to that of stupidity. We must see clear in these matters. It is no plea for Harriman to say that he is but the flowering of a system by which the whole social and mercantile world is affected; or that any man of open mind and sensitive heart, who knows what demoralizing forces are throbbing about him and pressing upon him in this age, will candidly say, even while pointing the finger of condemnation at Harriman, "But for the grace of God, there goes myself."

Indeed, the exposure of individual transgression always loses half its warning effect unless it drives us back to the larger causes. Such a man as Harriman would be not only abhorrent but impossible in a society where simplicity and the right perspective of life and high ideals and pure morals and sensitive honor held sway. He is but a product; and the conditions out of which he grew are under the eyes of all and felt of all. It is because our general standards of business probity have been lowered; because we all know what is the stress of the temptation to make haste to be rich; because the merely 'awful has, with us all, a way of taking the place of the honorable; because the pressure of our time is away from nice consideration for others and towards blind struggle for one's self and exaltation of great pecuniary gains, compassed by fair means or foul—because, in a word, the sin of society is mirrored in the separate man—that the disclosures concerning him are so instructive and so salutary for the rest of us. If we are honest, we must look well to it that we do not condemn in another what, in substance, we allow in ourselves.

Among the loudest railers at Harriman have been organs and representa-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tives of labor unions. But who can study the spirit in which they are conducted, or scrutinize the animus of too many of their leaders, without seeing that they exemplify precisely those characteristics of Harriman which have disgusted all observers? Where will you find more hoggishness, more low and unscrupulous cunning, than in some of the men who pretend to speak for the working classes? It is not conscience, but only the lack of opportunity, that prevents them from doing the very things for which they clamor at Harriman. On a small scale, and up to the limits of their ability, they already do those things. Self-voted dividends are no worse than the personal graft of walking delegates. They display a greed, a brutality, a disregard of the rights of others, a cynical belief in the law of the stronger, as plain as ever marked the operations of a railway juggler or a gambler on the Exchange. They would be Harrimans if they could.

If no stones were to be cast at Harriman except by those free from all his faults, he would be in no danger of suffering the martyrdom of St. Stephen. Everybody would be estopped who wants to get ahead by trampling on his fellows; everybody who is planning to get money by indirection or manipulation or out of other people's pockets or, by trick or favor, out of the United States Treasury. The schemers for protective duties are no better than the grabbers of railway franchises. California is virtuously aghast at Harriman's iniquities; but let an appraiser in New York rule that some raw olives may come in tax free, and the howl of rage and greed from California can be heard across the continent. To get something for nothing, big money for no work, is of the essence of the condemned Harriman transactions. Yet what is the real difference between them and the process of getting a subsidy voted out of the public funds? For the latter, however, President Roosevelt, the great moral exposer and denouncer of Harriman, sends in a special plea to Congress!

It was a devout soul, F. D. Maurice, we believe, who said that he unfeignedly repented of the sins of his fellowmen. It is a difficult thing, but it is desirable, to bring home to a whole society the sins of one of its typical members. Tolstoy has told of the failure of such an effort of his own. He one day assembled some villagers to read to them from his "Powers of Darkness." The man in that piece, after a long course of debauchery and robbery and even murder, all undetected, falls on his knees in the presence of the people and cries out, "I am guilty." But the *mujiks*, whom Tolstoy hoped to impress, simply said: "What a fool he was to confess!" Similarly, it may be feared, many would-be Harrimans, if they spoke the thoughts of their hearts, would say: "What a fool he would have been if he had not taken everything within his reach."

"DOING SOMETHING" FOR OUR SHIPPING.

Senator Gallinger wound up his confession of defeat for ship subsidies, last week, by predicting that there would yet be "an uprising of the people of this country" to "do something for the American merchant marine." He meant, we suppose, another fight for subsidies. But it is clear that, for at least two years to come, there is absolutely no hope of success along that line. This year was the Gettysburg of that war. With a Republican majority of 112 in the House, it was barely possible, by exerting all the strength of the organization, to get through an attenuated and comparatively harmless bill for a postal subvention to two or three South American lines. As it was, fifty Republicans voted against it. In the next Congress, with the Republican majority cut in half, the chances of an outright subsidy bill would be nil. Certainly, during its first session, with a Presidential election and the choice of a new Congress impending, nothing whatever could be done. Is it not time, then, that the shipbuilders and marine interests and "the friends" of the flag afloat should stop pinning all their hopes to this doomed project, and should inquire what else they can do to restore American shipping on the high seas?

We share to the full the mortification of those who recall the fact that our merchant marine once led the world, but has now sunk so low that 91 per cent. of all our foreign commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. This is not as it should be. All of us would like to see powerful and well managed and profitable merchant fleets, under the American flag, sailing to all the great ports of the world. The trouble cannot lie in the decay of our hardihood and spirit of adventure and talent for seafaring. Something abnormal or artificial has intervened to paralyze this form of American activity and success. If our invention, our enterprise, our daring on the sea were to be given free scope as in the years 1830-60, and if our capitalists could be given motive for investing in ventures over the sea and on the sea, we could surely hold our own in the building and sailing of steamships. What is the real trouble, and what the most hopeful remedy?

Secretary Root stated the truth with commendable frankness, in his Kansas City speech. He squarely admitted that the protective system had laid a destructive hand upon American shipbuilding. By a system of duties on materials, buttressed by antiquated navigation laws which absolutely forbid foreign competition, it had mulcted every American who set out to build a ship. Moreover, in the sailing of such a ship, the protective tariff stepped in to make the expense greater by creating an artificially high rate of wages. Mr. Root's argument was that, inasmuch as the Government had thus by law hampered the shipping industry, it ought to make up for the penalty by giving a bounty. In other words, the crippling effects of protection ought to be compensated for by a subsidy. Saying nothing now of the merits of this argument, we merely submit that its conclusion is politically impossible of application. The American people are not thinking of granting new subsidies, so much as of repealing some now given under the guise of protection. Instead of "logically extending" the protective system so as to include bounties for shipping, the political drift is, rather, towards restricting and cutting down the protective duties now in force. The people are moving in directly the opposite way from what Secretary Root would have them. His plan being impossible, for a long time to come, at least, some other should be tried.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by H. T. Rainey of Illinois to take off some of the burdens of American shipbuilders. It proposed to admit free of duty all materials used in the construction of vessels in the United States, and also to permit ships built partly of foreign materials to engage in our coasting trade, as well as to repeal the present barbarous statute which compels the owner of a vessel to pay a duty of 50 per cent. on all repairs made abroad. Congressman Rainey received and had printed letters from a number of ship-building firms heartily approving of the proposal. The Pacific Shipping Company of San Francisco, for example, wrote that the abolition of the duty on steel plates would be "an entering wedge in forcing the Steel Trust to lower its price." The exactions of our steel-makers were brought out forcibly in the hearings before the Senate committee, where it was shown that our patriotic manufacturers charge their fellow-countrymen 30 per cent. more for steel plates than the price conceded to foreigners. Here, then, is one way to "do something" for the American merchant marine. As we cannot help it by extending the tariff, we might well try the effect of removing the tariff.

One distinction we must get clearly into our minds. Do we want merely to build ships, or to own and sail them? Is it a bolstered shipbuilding industry that we desire, making a lot of work but turning out an unserviceable product, or is it the possession of fleets of vessels able to engage in foreign trade profitably? If the latter is the object—and it

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is surely the only reasonable one—we might approach it by repealing our navigation laws and allowing American shipmasters to purchase vessels built in foreign yards, as do the German lines. This, at the same time, would put our domestic industry on its mettle; and there can be no doubt that if it got rid of its tariff handicap, and went on to standardize shipbuilding, like the concerns on the great lakes, competition need not be dreaded. In any case, it is time we gave up lying helplessly on our backs and crying to Washington to give us a ship subsidy. We shan't get it; and if we really desire an American merchant marine, the thing to do is to set American skill to work to build, or buy, and sail it.

UNSOCIABLE WEALTH.

It is a commonplace of socialistic teaching that to be socially minded is a virtue exemplified chiefly by the poorer classes; and there is a certain ground for this belief. Philanthropists know well enough how impossible it is to induce the poor of the city to exchange for comfort, with loneliness, in the country the friendly squalor of the slums. Wealth, on the other hand, is represented as essentially exclusive and incapable of easy comradeship. G. K. Chesterton has recently illustrated the antithesis with his accustomed ingenuity. Asmodeus-like, he takes the roof off a British railway train and observes the passengers in the first class and in the third. In the dearer compartment reigns a fairly Indian silence and suspiciousness; the travellers are frigid and self-conscious, doing the necessary civilities awkwardly, as if grudged. In the cheaper seats there is general talk and enjoyment. Such emergencies as the intrusion of a quarrelsome or drunken passenger are met with a relish. In fine, says Mr. Chesterton, the third-class people are really civilized, the first-class people display the solitary and timorous disposition of the savage.

Abstracting what is merely English from this apologue, there remains a considerable amount of general truth. In the name of privacy, wealth and culture have often cut themselves off from easy relations with their fellow-men at large. A very little study of history will show that such isolation has increased in comparatively recent times. If one were to reconstruct the life of a Florentine banker of the Renaissance and compare it with that of a New York banker, the difference would appear striking. About the palace of a Medici were huddled the shops and dwellings of the small folk. As he walked to the Signoria he saluted the bystanders, many of whom he knew by name. They likewise knew all his doings minutely. His palatial home was filled with servants who were not treated as menials, and, besides, there was a whole staff of retainers who were of the family in the sense that office clerks, and even social secretaries, rarely are to-day. His excursions were made on horseback; his pleasures were readily seen of men. In short, to be what we to-day call a "good mixer" was until quite recently a quality indispensable to every man in great place.

The advantages of this régime are obvious. It is difficult to hate a man who tips his bonnet to you several times a week; it is easy to loathe abstractly a magnate you have never seen except through the blur of his possessions, and who can never by any chance see you. One might hold that the invention of the coach was the beginning of invidious class distinctions; at any rate, it is their symbol. The carriage implies as much superiority as the gig of Carlyle, and more unpopularity, as it connotes great aloofness. The motor-car has added a menace to what was formerly an offence. The drawback of class isolation is, from the point of view of wealth itself, that the average man interprets the plutocratic unknown, not in terms of magnificence, but of baseness. We believe that any mysterious millionaire would lose much of his odiousness, and justly, if he could cease to be a myth and be known as the human biped he actually is. A country grocer who has flourished through the same arts is at least tolerated by his community; and if by any turning back of the clock, Mr. Rockefeller could be known on Grand Street as a Medici was on the Via della Vigna Nuova, the chances are that his ogreish glamour would promptly disappear.

Enough has been said to suggest the possible danger of unsociable wealth and the desirability of a better understanding between the rich and the poor. Clearly, this cannot come about through a revival of bygone conditions. Apparently, the administration of new-style charity must continue to be too impersonal to afford the necessary bond. The college settlements and kindred enterprises make praiseworthy endeavors along this line, but their scope is evidently limited. There is greater hope, perhaps, in the cultivation of a sort of family feeling in factories, railroads, and mines. All such enterprises afford to the rare employer truly patriarchal opportunities. But a decided change will hardly come about until wealth realizes the disadvantages of its increasing isolation. Then we may expect to see millionairedom follow prudentially and with some pain the path trodden at all times with ease by elect spirits, whether rich or poor. Probably the rich stand to gain most from such a venture, but the profit to the poor would not be small. Hatred and envy are about the ugliest passions that can possess the human breast, and to-day many an honest man may hate an entire class unreasonably, simply because he has never been in friendly relations with any of its individuals.

HOW BEST TO BEQUEATH.

How shall our modern philanthropists dispose of their gains—well or ill-gotten? The question has happily become a pressing one by reason of the extraordinary generosity of our well-to-do Americans, at which all the world marvels. The problem relates not merely to the kind of enterprise to which one shall give or bequeath, but to the actual method by which the gift is made, and the formalities with which it is surrounded. Is it to be hedged around with all sorts of restrictions, or is the legacy to be left to the trustees of a benevolent society or an institution, with full confidence in their wisdom and integrity? And can any conditions be made which will stand the test of time, and not in the lapse of centuries become in themselves absurd or actually defeat the testator's very aim?

There is an old legend that John Harpendinck, the Dutch tanner who willed to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in 1724 the land upon which the present publication office of the *Nation* stands, coupled with his bequest the condition that for all time thereafter a Dutch sermon should be preached every Sunday in the church. After a while the courts are said to have freed the church from so unintelligible a ceremony. Apocryphal as this story is, it yet serves to illustrate how changing circumstances might make of a pious wish an idle and harassing form. But there is still another side of the matter. An inheritance for excellent purposes may in itself work great harm either by adding to the burdens of an already overweighted institution, or it may, on the other hand, pauperize or paralyze where it should be a stimulus and an incentive to even more vigorous growth. Writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, William H. Allen, long connected with New York charities, declares that, while volumes have been published to warn workers of the dangers of pauperizing the needy, "not enough has been written to show the danger of pauperizing the charity worker, college president, hospital trustee, ladies' auxiliary, board of aldermen, or posterity." To pay out or leave money, he remarks, "for certain disappointment, to buy censure where one aimed to silence it, to carve a family name on a gold brick, is not efficient giving."

Some of the instances of unwise bequests cited by Mr. Allen admirably illustrate his point. A banker, who had heard much of a hospital's needs, left it $50,000 for a memorial wing, which bore, when finished, the inscription, "In

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Memoriam, Mrs. Grateful Patient"—and added $50,000 to the hospital's fixed charges, for which it had not a single additional source of income. In the meanwhile several large donations were reduced because of Mrs. Grateful Patient's large bequest. A similar experience befell, we know, an institution which received a good deal from Mr. Carnegie. Many patrons of long standing refused to renew their gifts—for which the need was as great as ever. To return to Mrs. Grateful Patient's hospital, the net result of the bequest has been that the institution has never been able to make both ends meet. Legacy after legacy has been used for current expenses, and the city's money, formerly regarded as inimical to the best interests of a private hospital, has reluctantly been accepted. Far different is the story of the founding of the Phipps Institute for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. This is Mr. Allen's account of it:

> Numerous suggestions were made, including the need of leadership in the popular crusade against consumption. Without disclosing his own identity, the possible giver communicated for over one year with a physician thought to be eminently qualified to organize such a crusade. A hundred units of inquiry were found—extent of the need, various methods of fighting tuberculosis, world-evidence of successful treatment, a detailed plan of procedure, with estimates as to expense of publication, laboratories, dispensaries, administration. Had a steel mill been involved instead of a health crusade, the procedure could not have been more businesslike.

As guides to will-makers, Mr. Allen makes ten suggestions, accompanied by such bits of wisdom as: "Do not give an elephant to a peasant, or an automobile to a push-cart merchant." "Unless," he says, "one cares—can give himself with his gift—leave it to the public treasury, where it will probably do less harm than if left to charity or to education." The next thing is, if one cares, to be sure that the gift will relieve and not increase a burden, and that it is accompanied by no inelastic conditions. But if temporary restrictions must be imposed, give to the least popular rather than the most popular aspect of the beneficiaries' work. To specify of a legacy that its income shall not be used for salaries or management may invite waste and inefficiency, while giving specifically for those purposes will often convert an inefficient society into an efficient one. Again, Mr. Allen makes the excellent recommendation that unrestricted legacies be accompanied by a request for an annual accounting for the principal through at least the first ten years. Finally, Mr. Allen remarks that endowed brains can readily be adapted to changing needs, but brick and mortar cannot.

President Eliot is also deeply concerned for makers of testaments, and in his latest report has considerable to say about the subject as viewed by the head of a university. Colleges more than other institutions have notoriously suffered from restricted gifts. The value of unrestricted gifts, or of gifts which leave large discretion to the President and Fellows, is, he says, "always mounting and becoming more generally recognized." For the trust imposed upon these officers is much more than to execute the wills of the benefactors; it is a trust "to keep the entire institution abreast of the progress of society, generation after generation, and to foresee and provide for the oncoming wants of the next generation." While keeping unimpaired the gifts of past benefactors, the university must also have "free money to devote to new objects and new methods of instruction not yet visible, perhaps, to any intending benefactor, but well known to the experts who are directing the operations of universities. It is the most far-seeing universities, and those most prompt to meet new needs, which will serve their communities best and deserve best of the Republic." Like Mr. Allen, President Eliot remarks upon a bequest of the late James C. Carter of this city as distinguished for far-sighted judgment in bequeathing. That great lawyer knew well how times, needs, and conditions change, and by his example proved that to bequeath wisely one must study the object, then give freely, and with just as little restriction as possible. Boards of trustees may prove foolish or recreant a century hence, yet faith is essential in making a will. No man can hope to look far beyond the grave.

THE NURSE IN FICTION.

The trained nurse has secured a distinguished place in the modern novel. Formerly it was the heroine who cared for the hero when he was suffering from the inevitable attack of brain fever—that peculiar disease invented by writers of romance. It was she, too, who attracted the young doctor's attention during her father's last illness, and who at length wiped the "death damp" from the parental brow. In some stories a semi-professional person, who was also a female villain, used to invade the sick room; but her office was to go behind the screen and drop poison into the medicine glass in which the patient's "potion" had been prepared. The poison was always bitter, although the female villain was rather sweet. But, like the automobile and the motor-boat, the trained nurse has come to stay.

There are two ways of portraying her character—one realistic, the other idealistic. The realistic nurse drawn from life, while of scientific and hygienic, is of no romantic interest whatever. Not so the idealistic nurse, who is far more dangerous to the health and life of the patient than was the old-time female villain behind the screen. She is almost as picturesque a figure as the sister of charity in the French novel, who tells her beads by the heroine's death-bed, while the hero walks about the room, tearing his hair and exclaiming, "Je pleure"! As a matter of course, the nurse is pretty, and her uniform becomes her well. Even if her cap is not "jaunty," it is "immaculate." She is kind, discreet, gentle with the servants, civil to the family, obedient to the doctor, and sympathetic with the parson. Her demeanor is calmly professional, and there is a mysterious glint in her sombre eyes.

But her chief fault, which the author usually reveals without intending to do so, is her utter neglect of aseptic precautions, and her ill-timed talkativeness when complete repose and silence are therapeutically indicated. In fiction, if typhus fever breaks out among the tenantry of the wicked baronet, the trained nurse rises to the occasion. In spite of the curate's warnings, and the sentimental doctor's remonstrances, she goes into "hovels," working day and night, until cruel shears deprive her of the "glory of her dark brown hair." Should she survive the dangers of the epidemic, she may be represented as hurrying from the stricken cottager's bedside to take charge of the new-born heir at the castle. For no fear of carrying contagion should interfere with her duties to the aristocracy. If the case upon which she is engaged be one of pneumonia—called by the novelist "lung-fever"—or typhoid, requiring very hard work and unceasing watchfulness, she must spend the lonely hours looking down the long avenue of elms, and listening to the rain pattering against the window panes and the wind sobbing about the gables. When the patient mutters in delirium, she hangs over him, eager to discover such secrets as he may reveal. But she does not take his temperature. When he tosses to and fro during the long hours of the night, she does not think of ice-packs or of sponge baths. But she "motions" anxious relatives from the room, and when the doctor looks grave and shakes his head—a gesture which physicians make only in novels—she "retires" to hide her emotions.

The time is coming when the trained nurse of the novel will take the place of the governess. Governesses have been done to death by the masters of fiction. All readers are familiar with the "institutrice irlandaise" of the French romances, upon whose shoulder the heroine weeps while the hero is behaving in such a manner that one is surprised that he should still be at large. There is the wicked governess who trifles with the affections of another's husband. There is the pretty governess who is startled when the hero comes upon her

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the school-room. There is also the humorous old-maid governess who is addressed by her surname without a prefix, and who knew the heroine's unhappy mother in happier days. But the trained nurse has greater dramatic possibilities than the prosaic directress of education. She is naturally on hand at the important crises of birth and death. She witnesses last wills and testaments, acts as confessor to the moribund, and consoles the survivors. When she rises from her low seat as the physician enters the room, we know that the latter is either to be unveiled as a charlatan, or to be accepted as a lover.

Writers who introduce nurses into their stories must be a most robust and healthy clan. If they had ever been ill, they would be aware that nursing is a laborious profession, and not an amusement nor a sentimental occupation. The nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" was not trained, but seems to be the type of her class as portrayed by authors since Shakespeare's day. So undisciplined was she that upon seeing Romeo dead she "swounded at the sight."

CARNEGIE PENSIONS AND SECTARIAN COLLEGES.

By the terms of Andrew Carnegie's letter of April 16, 1905, establishing a system of pensions for teachers in American universities, colleges, and technical schools, sectarian institutions were expressly excluded. Sectarian institutions were defined as "such as are under the control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty, or students to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test." The Federal statute of March 10, 1906, incorporating the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, repeats substantially the same statement, save that the modifying phrase, "or a majority thereof," is made to apply to officers, faculties, and students as well as to trustees. The trustees are further empowered, however, by the act, "to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time," and to "enlarge or vary the purposes herein set forth, provided that the objects of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing and kindred thereto."

The first annual report of the president of the Foundation, dated October 15, 1906, grouped under the following heads the institutions considered as denominational:

(1.) Institutions under absolute denominational control and ownership.
(2.) Institutions in which the governing body is appointed by and is directly responsible to a formal religious body.
(3.) Institutions whose governing board must be confirmed by and must report to a religious organization.
(4.) Institutions having no formal connection with a religious body, but which require, either through the provisions of their charters or by votes of their trustees, that a majority of their trustees, officers, or professors shall belong to a specified denomination.
(5.) Institutions which have no formal connection with a denomination, but a strong sympathetic one, and which are generally looked upon as denominational.

A list of fifty-two "accepted" institutions, two of them in Canada, accompanied the report, none being included whose classification would place it in either of the first four of the above groups. Retiring allowances were, however, conferred upon six professors in institutions not in the accepted list, and this number has since been added to.

The publication of this "accepted list," eagerly awaited by those whose welfare was immediately concerned, was received with surprise and disappointment in more than one college and university. Whether because the list was made public before the report was available, so that the reasons which had influenced the trustees were not known; or because the terms of Mr. Carnegie's gift had not been attentively examined, there was undeniably a disposition to feel that the trustees had adhered to the letter of the law at the expense of its spirit. It was to many a college teacher a rude shock to find Harvard, everywhere identified with Unitarianism; Yale, the chosen citadel of Congregationalism; Princeton, the home of Presbyterianism; Tufts, the special pride of Universalism; and Trinity, Episcopalian to the core, included in a list of unsectarian institutions; while others whose denominational affiliations were only nominal, or in whose management there had perhaps never been more than a faint shadow of denominational control, were labelled sectarian, and a door of great hope closed to their hard-working and ill-paid faculties. That "strong sympathetic connection" should not be a disqualification, while the slenderest thread of legal obligation should disqualify, seemed to many quite inexplicable.

That the Carnegie trustees have interpreted their powers as generously as the law will allow, must, I think, be conceded; indeed, the mere mention of the names of the board would preclude any contrary assumption. The position in which the excluded institutions are left, however, is a question of the utmost seriousness. For most practical purposes, the colleges and universities not on the accepted list have been, as it were, placarded before the public as inferior institutions, not because they do not do good work, but because they do not appear to enjoy complete intellectual freedom. That the inference thus loosely drawn by an undiscriminating public is false, and quite unwarranted by any action of the trustees, will not avail much. To the extent to which the impression gains currency, it must become increasingly difficult for institutions which, though not denominational in fact, are such under the Carnegie definition, to attract students, endowments, or teachers. For explain it as we may or regret it as many will, the day of sectarian control of higher education in this country is rapidly passing; and the existence of a great educational foundation from whose benefits every institution with never so slight a denominational connection is excluded, seems likely to make clear once for all a differentiation no longer to be ignored.

Practically, there would seem to be but two courses open to the excluded colleges and universities. They may remain as they are, or they may alter their charters and government so as to conform to the terms of the Carnegie gift. In my judgment, the greatest problem now confronting American colleges and universities is that of adequate compensation for instructors. Not buildings, or laboratories, or libraries, or museums, but the faculty, make the university; and the wretchedly low scale of remuneration which now obtains, often below any possibility of decent or happy living, cannot but result, as I believe it has already resulted, in a progressive lowering of the quality of the men and women who choose teaching for their profession. The Carnegie fund, far from being a charity or a dole, is of the nature of an addition to the endowment of every institution entitled to share in it; and there can be nothing unworthy, no mere "trying to get a pension," in seeking to adjust an institution to these new and beneficent conditions. Those institutions, accordingly, which prefer to remain as they are, must contemplate either the establishment of pension systems of their own, or an equivalent increase of salaries; and while neither task is impossible, both are difficult.

On the other hand, the fundamental alteration of charters may well present many difficulties. Aside from legislative troubles in States whose legislation goes by favor, or which will grant favors in one direction only in return for burdensome concessions in another, there are numerous practical obstacles to be overcome. Denominational ties are often hardest to break in proportion as they have become nominal. The older alumni, especially ministers, must be reckoned with, as must denominational journals; for there are still many persons who will make no distinction between the abandonment of sectarianism and the abandonment of religion. There are likely to be legal difficulties, too, in some cases, connected with the adjustment of gifts conditioned on sectarian uses, or which imply a pledge of continued denominational connection. As for boards of trustees, these are always reluctant to change the nature of their being, while the devising of a new scheme of government certainly raises perplexing questions everywhere. All these are real difficulties, not easily to be got over. But the institution which wishes to have the largest response to its appeal for funds, the ablest and most permanent faculty, the widest range of choice for president and governing boards, the most active and discriminating demand for the services of its graduates, and the firmest hold on the respect and affection of the community, must henceforth possess the form as well as the substance of intellectual freedom. If the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching shall make possible the fashioning of new bottles for the new wine of its beneficence, it will have performed a distinguished service.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The most important auction sale thus far this season in New York will be the offering of the private library of Louis M. Dillman of Chicago, by the Anderson Auction Company, on March 21. The collection is primarily first editions of the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

greater nineteenth century English authors, such as Coleridge, Lamb, Keats, Shelley, Browning, Tennyson, and Rossetti; but there are a few important earlier books, the most notable being the first edition of Milton's "Poems," 1645. This is in blue levant by Rivière, and is a tall copy (6⅛ by 3¾ inches), with a fine impression, with margin, of the rare first portrait of Milton at the age of twenty-one, engraved by Marshall. The last line of the imprint in this copy has "in Pauls Church-yard"; some copies, as that in the Lenox Library, have "in S. Pauls Church-yard." It seems more probable that the "S." was inserted during the printing than that it was taken out; and if so, the variety without it may be called the earlier issue.

The rarest book in the collection is Browning's "Pauline." This is the Maxwell-Morgan-Appleton copy, which has already been three times sold at auction, bringing $260 in 1895, $720 in 1902, and $1,025 in 1903. It was given by the father of the poet to the latter's uncle, Reuben Erowning. Among the other Browning first editions are "Paracelsus," 1835, original boards, uncut; "Strafford," 1837, original paper cover, uncut; "Sordello," 1840, one copy in boards uncut, the earliest form of binding, as well as another in cloth; "Bells and Pomegranates," 1841-1846, a complete set of the eight parts, bound in one volume in cloth by the publisher at the conclusion of the series; "Cleon," 1855, "The Statue and the Bust," and "Gold Hair," 1864, the last three the rare privately issued leaflets.

The two authors in which Mr. Dillman was most interested were probably Coleridge and Lamb. The first edition of Coleridge's "Poems," 1796, is in original boards, uncut; of the second edition, 1797, there are two copies, both in original boards, uncut, but differing in color of cover papers. "Christabel, Kubla Khan, a Vision," etc., 1816, is in the original paper cover, uncut. The other and commoner books are also mostly in the original bindings. The Lamb collection includes some notable rarities. The "Tales from Shakespeare," 1807, two volumes, is in original boards, uncut, in this condition so rare that no sale at auction in America is recorded. Indeed, not more than four copies seem to be known in this country. Several other Lamb items, such as "John Woodvil," 1808; "The Adventures of Ulysses," 1808; "Elia," 1823, and "Last Essays of Elia," 1833, are uncut. "Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer," by Charles Lloyd, an immense folio pamphlet of twenty-seven pages in the original marbled paper covers, is exceedingly scarce, and brings a high price, chiefly because it contains, pages 25 to 27, a poem by Charles Lamb, "The Grandam." The Dillman copy, presented by Lloyd to his sister, Priscilla, contains an inscription in his autograph, as well as numerous autograph corrections.

The Rossetti series contains the first books of the brother and sister, "Sir Hugh the Heron," 1843, by Dante Gabriel, and "Verses," 1847, by Christina. Both were little pamphlets from the private press of their grandfather, G. Polidori. There are also the proof-sheets (242 pages) of Rosetti's poems which were privately printed in 1869. In these sheets are a number of poems not included in the published volume of 1870. The pagination is irregular and a few printer's corrections are indicated.

The Shelley collection includes several rarities, among them "St. Irvyne," 1811, uncut; and "Queen Mab," 1813, original boards, uncut. The three volumes of Keats's writings published during his lifetime are all desirable copies. The "Poems," 1817, is in original boards, uncut, and contains, moreover, on the title an inscription "To my Friends the Miss Reynoldses, J. K." The "Endymion," 1818, is the Rowfant copy. Four lines from the original manuscript of "Lamia," an interesting quatrain in Hood's autograph, with comment in verse by Tennyson, and an excerpt from the *Quarterly* containing the famous review, are inserted, as Locker in his note says, "with questionable taste." The book also contains the following interesting though ungrammatical note in Locker's autograph:

The leaf of errata after the preface is very often missing, in this copy it is not even cut open. I hope no Yankee, who will probably some day add this volume to his Library at Chicago, will have the grace not to open it.

The Tennyson collection includes a superb large paper copy of the "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, original boards, uncut, as well as uncut copies of the author's three succeeding volumes: "Poems Chiefly Lyrical," 1830; "Poems," 1833; and "Poems," 1842, and later books. George Meredith's first book, "Poems," 1851, printed at the author's expense, is in the original cloth, uncut, a presentation copy with inscription. Ruskin's "Poems," 1850, is a fine copy in original cloth, the top edges, usually gilded, being untrimmed. Among other authors, whose works would, in a sale of less importance, deserve especial mention, are, Matthew Arnold, Byron, George Eliot, Leigh Hunt, and Stevenson. There is a collected set of Waverley Novels, all first editions, 74 volumes, in a uniform binding by Tout. A few American authors, notably Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Whittier, are represented by important books.

Correspondence.

POLITICS IN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: So much has been written on the ideal side of library work, and modern library schools and clubs have done so much to create in the minds of their graduates and the public an impression that the modern public library is invariably conducted with a nobility of purpose and an unselfishness of administration which amount almost to sacrifice, that it may be useful to examine the actual state of affairs in a number of our large libraries.

In such a survey we find that the most marked divergence from the ideal is in the power which political favoritism and corruption—and the many contributory evils which follow in their wake—exert in certain municipal libraries. This favoritism affects all the staff, from the librarian to the janitor; and their actions are ordered entirely by political expediency. How then can we expect that the ideal service to the public, as expounded by the professional journals and taught in the training schools, can be given?

The librarian is, first of all, a lobbyist for his library. Funds must be wrung from the city authorities every year; and to do this, with the aid of the working members of his board, takes up much time and energy which, under the ideal system, properly belong to the public. He must flatter and cajole; give special privileges and extra service; offer the resources of the library without the usual restrictions; fling rules to the winds; allow raids to be made on his new magazines and books—and in many other ways coax the support of the powers that be, all at the expense of the general public.

Nominally not "in politics," yet actually often subject to the wishes or orders of some ward leader or "boss" in the matter of appointments, how is the library to secure the best material for its personnel? How make promotions for merit among those already employed? A board of trustees is usually powerless, or too negligent of its duties, to prevent this outside interference. Unnecessary and cumbersome departments are created solely to provide places for "heads" and "chiefs" who owe their positions to "pull," and place fealty to their patrons before service to the public. Usually these self-important "chiefs" (sad to say they are often women) have so little real work to do that most of their time is taken up in planning and launching some fresh foolishness, of no actual value to the service. In many ways the public is the sufferer from the inevitable lack of unity among the various departments.

Where there are branch libraries the effect of this division of authority is really appalling. First of all, the librarians in charge are likely to be appointed in much the same manner as the main library "heads," that is, without regard to ability or fitness. Mere mechanical dexterity seems to these half-taught "librarians" to be the very essence of perfection in library work, and their own worth and that of those under them they judge solely by the ability to put on labels artistically, or by the number of books charged per minute. That a knowledge of what is in the books is one of the first requisites of librarianship does not seem to occur to them. Necessarily then their first and last resource in reference work is the ever-ready encyclopedia; the boundless treasure of knowledge that lies in other books on their shelves is entirely unknown to them, and unused.

The political evil is almost equalled by another that is rife in some libraries, namely, personal favoritism. Invidious discrimination, unmerited preferment, unusual indulgences, and an entire release from rules and freedom from penalties are the particular signs of this favoritism. Trained and practical assistants, those who have made their work a real study, are often found chafing under the authority of some half-taught man or woman who happens to have the private ear of one of the "board." Nepotism, too, is responsible for many an unsuitable person securing position and promotion out of all proportion to ability.

This, then, is what we find on the other side of library work. Yet, black as is the picture, there are not wanting signs to encourage us. The profession is undergoing

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a process of transformation from the state where it was said that when a man failed in every other enterprise he became a librarian, to the present position where experts from every field are attracted, and librarianship is rapidly taking its place among the learned professions. Gradually but surely the abuses and blunders of the early days are being corrected, our library schools—whose graduates are usually women of good breeding—are being drawn upon more and more for trained assistants; our librarians are often men of wide knowledge, expert in the varied details of their profession. The future is bright when we have the assurance that such excellent appointments as have lately been made in several State libraries, and notably in the national library at Washington, are likely to be duplicated. LIBRARIAN.

THE HOUSE OF JOHN MARSHALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I was told the other day in Richmond that the very substantial brick house at the corner of Ninth and Marshall Streets in that city, in which John Marshall lived for forty years, has been bought by the city and is soon to be torn down. I cannot recall any private edifice in the United States—not in the hands of some organization charged with its maintenance—which more truly deserves to be permanently preserved. John Marshall did for the Constitution what Stephenson and Fulton did for steam and Morse and Edison for electricity—he interpreted it, he applied it, he made of it a working instrument.

Let his memory be honored by making the house in which he lived for approaching half a century, the law library of the State of Virginia—or else let it be bought and maintained and cherished by the legal profession of the entire country.

DEWITT MILLER.

Staunton, Va., March 8.

Notes.

Longmans, Green & Co. will soon have ready the following publications: "Modern Organ Accompaniment," by A. M. Richardson; "Introduction to Dogmatic Theology," by Dr. F. J. Hall; "Pain and Sympathy," by Dr. J. N. McCormick; "The Invisible Things," by Rev. J. S. Jones; "Papers of a Pariah," by R. H. Benson; "Woman: her Position and Influence in Ancient Greece and Rome, and Among the Early Christians," by James Donaldson; "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," by Sir James Stephen; "Our Sister Beatrice," by Grace Grier; "The Causes of Decay in a British Industry"; "Outlines of European History," by A. J. Grant; "International Documents," by E. A. Whittuck; "His Grace the Steward and the Trial of the Peers," by L. W. Vernon-Harcourt; "Animal Artisans," by C. J. Cornish; "Hunting and Shooting in Ceylon," by Harry Storey; "Electro-Physiology of Plants," by J. C. Bose; "Memories," by Sir Owen Tudor Burne: "Some Problems of Existence," by Norman Pearson; "Six Radical Thinkers," by John MacCunn, and "The Princes of Achaia and the Chronicles of Morea," by Sir Rennell Rodd.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce the following forthcoming books: "The History of Modern Painting," by Richard Muther; "Christian Theology and Social Progress," the Bampton lectures, 1905, by F. W. Bussell; "Churchman's Treasury of Song," by John Henry Burn; "The Old Country," by Henry Newbold; "George Crabbe," by René Huchon; "Seeing and Hearing," by G. W. E. Russell; "The Pyrenees," by Baring Gould; "The Outlook in Ireland," by Lord Dunraven; "The Carroll Girls," by Mabel Quiller-Couch; "Submarine Warfare," by Herbert C. Fyfe; "Bridge Axioms," by J. B. Elwell, and "The Song in Heaven," by Phillips Brooks.

Henry Holt & Co. have in preparation a new series of Biographies of Leading Americans under the general editorship of Prof. W. P. Trent. The series is to include "Leading American Soldiers" (now ready), by R. M. Johnston; "Scientists," by President David Starr Jordan; "Historians," by W. P. Trent; "Lawyers," by Henry C. Merwin; "Poets," by Curtis Hidden Page, and "Novelists," by John Erskine. Other volumes will be announced later.

This spring we are to have from Funk & Wagnalls "The Home Life in Order," by Dr. A. T. Schofield; "Balm in Gilead," by Florence Morse Kingsley; "A Post-Scriptum to My Life," by Victor Hugo; "Between the Testaments," by Dr. David Gregg; "Pathways to the Best," by Dr. Charles L. Goodell, and "Race Life of the Aryan Peoples," by J. P. Widney.

A Student's Series of Historical and Comparative Grammars, edited by Prof. Joseph Wright, is to be published by the Oxford University Press. There are to be in all some twenty-five volumes, taking in all the principal ancient and modern languages.

Sir Oliver Lodge's book on the harmony of science and religion is to be issued this month by Harper & Bros.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing the letters written by Charles Battell Loomis to the New York *Sun* under the title of "A Bath in an English Tub."

W. Burdett-Coutts makes a request that any letters written by or to the late Baroness may be sent to him to be copied so far as desirable for use in an official life of that remarkable woman. Writing from her great house at 1, Stratton Street, he says:

> This house is like a record office, stocked with papers and correspondence going back more than 100 years, connected with historic events and great names, and touching innumerable interests. None of these have ever passed outside its walls. Of course, the corollary to this long story is not at my service; the answers, in her own handwriting, that kept her mind and pen busy for seventy years, are in many places.

Sir Henry Burdett's "Hospitals and Charities, 1907," receives its usual welcome. As a step toward securing a single year-book for the English-speaking world, the present issue again contains a chapter by Dr. S. S. Goldwater on hospitals and hospital opinion in the United States.

To the World's Classics Henry Frowde has added a third volume of Burke, with an introduction by Frank H. Willis. This volume is mainly given up to short miscellaneous speeches. The issues of Thackeray are continued with "Pendennis" in two volumes introduced by Edmund Gosse. Holmes's "Poet at the Breakfast Table" and "Professor at the Breakfast Table" have a volume each, introduced by W. Robertson Nicoll. Scott's "Lives of the Novelists" is compressed into a single volume, to which Austin Dobson contributes the introduction.

The fourth volume of Beaumont & Fletcher, edited for the Cambridge English Classics (Putnams), by A. R. Waller, includes "The Tragedy of Valentinian," "Monsieur Thomas," "The Chances," "The Bloody Brothers," and "The Wild-Goose Chase." Mr. Glover observes that differences have been found in copies of the second folio, all dated 1679, and that the present text has been set up from one copy of the folio, and the proofs compared word for word with two other copies. A few addenda to the notes on the text of volume ii. are given in the appendix.

In 1834 and 1849 Congress purchased the papers of George Washington and deposited them in the Department of State. The transfer was not complete, and much valuable material escaped the notice of the government agents—material that has since been sold to private collectors. What was obtained has been strangely neglected by the government, for no list or calendar was prepared, and, apart from the unfortunate undertaking of Force's "Archives," no publication attempted. Three years ago these papers were transferred to the Library of Congress, and already the first of a series of calendars is printed, covering Washington's correspondence with the Continental Congress. For the first time, therefore, the full richness of the collection can be tested. Nearly 6,000 papers are described, and they constitute only about one-seventh of the entire collection. But this portion is of the highest historical value. Nominally under the direction of Congress, Washington was for some years the centre of civil as well as military administration. He was at times dictator, and yet he always recognized the responsibility of reporting his acts and stating his views to the Congress. He was consulted on questions of army organization, and his relations with the enemy, as on the matter of an exchange of prisoners of war, were determined by resolutions. In the eight years of these close relations a great number of problems were discussed and solved, and nearly as many left without solution. The calendar has been prepared by John C. Fitzpatrick, and is printed by the Library of Congress. A useful feature will be found in the facsimile reproduction of the writing of the aids and secretaries of the general, among whom Mrs. Washington served, as some copies are in her hand. The book is welcome as one more evidence of the policy of the library in making its collections of service to the public.

In a volume, "Cadwallader Colden: a Representative Eighteenth Century Official" (The Macmillan Co.), Miss Alice M. Keys has written a very entertaining account of New York politics before the Revolution. By taste, Colden was a speculator in science, and had he devoted himself more to his experiments, or possessed the same breadth of inquiry and charm of expression, he might have been classed with Franklin. Circumstances drew him into the political and factional differences of the day, and he lost much time and influence as adviser to an unpopular governor. "Too much of a

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pedant to be a skilful politician, Colden was yet too much of a politician to be an entirely absorbed philosopher." As Gov. Clinton's supporter, he came into conflict with the Assembly, and with some powerful individuals, capable of neutralizing his well-intended plans of reforms and restraining his personal ambitions. Showing a want of dignity and moderation where his own views were traversed, he did not advance the popularity of the governor, or temper the antagonisms aroused in those scheming for office and gain. A conservative and a believer in prerogative, he could not win favor among a people infected with democratic ideas, and growing restless under ministerial rule. He had to contend against a negligent control of his superiors, a domestic Legislature in which the great land-owners were potent, and a people whose growing commerce felt the restrictions of the mercantile system of England. Unpopularity was his reward for his loyalty to King and devotion to the public service. Miss Keys bases her narrative largely upon manuscript material, and writes in a full mastery of her subject. As a result, her work is a valuable study in political biography.

Robert P. Porter's book on "The Dangers of Municipal Ownership" (Century Co.) is based almost wholly upon English experience. As this is confidently adduced both for and against American ventures of the kind, a sound and trustworthy analysis of what British cities have done in the line of municipal trading would plainly be useful. But Mr. Porter has not furnished it. He is a confessed and violent partisan, and too many of the figures which he gives are untested and unfairly collated for inferences dubiously drawn. This we the more regret because we agree in the main with his point of view. But the best cause is not aided by inconclusive reasoning; and the evils of municipal ownership cannot be proved in Mr. Porter's old fashion of proving the blessings of protection—that is, by flinging a lot of undigested statistics together with a triumphant Q. E. D. Nor is his sense of order good. If he were as frank as the seventeenth-century economist quoted by Professor Seligman, he would say, with him, "I have huddled together a mixt Discourse."

Owen Wister's skit, "How Doth the Simple Spelling Bee," has been issued by the Macmillan Company, with illustrations by F. R. Gruger. It is a witty satire on the Simplified Spelling Board and its various activities.

One of the first books published in New York, the Rev. Dr. Richard Lingard's "Letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman Leaving the University, Concerning His Behavior and Conversation in the World," 1696, has been reprinted with introduction and notes by Frank C. Erb of the Columbia University Library. William Bradford set up his press in New York in 1693. In the same year he issued the laws of the Colony in sheets. Under date of 1694 he published an almanac, edited by Daniel Leeds. It is probable that in 1694 he printed George Keith's "Truth Advanced in the Correction of Many Gross and Hurtful Errors." The only known copy of this "Letter of Advice" is now in the Columbia Library. The volume was sold for $12.50 in 1856, and for $240 in 1876; it came to Columbia with the Phœnix collection in 1881. Mr. Erb has given us a line-for-line reprint, not a facsimile. His introduction contains a brief account of Bradford and his press, of the history of this particular book, and of Dr. Lingard, the author. Born in England, probably about 1598, and educated at Cambridge, Lingard became professor of divinity in Dublin University, and died in 1670. In 1668 he published a sermon. The first known edition of the "Letter of Advice" is London, 1671; and there were also editions in 1673 and 1713. The "Letter," though on a commonplace subject, is written in surprisingly vigorous style, with a suggestion of the pith and weight of Bacon.

We have already called attention to the charming little books edited by J. C. Dana and H. W. Kent, and published by A. C. McClurg & Co., under the title of "Literature of Libraries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Two new issues (the third and fourth) of that series are now before us, containing (iii) "The Life of Sir Thomas Bodley, written by himself, together with the First Draft of the Statutes of the Public Library at Oxon," and (iv) James Kirkwood's "Two Tracts on the Founding of Parochial Libraries in Scotland." Both volumes will have antiquarian value for those engaged in library pursuits to-day. And the dignified sketch of Bodley's life has also a general human interest.

A useful popular comparison between the ethical system of Marcus Aurelius and that of contemporary Christian writers is given by Leonard Alston in his "Stoic and Christian in the Second Century" (Longmans, Green & Co.). The author confines himself to principles of conduct, avoiding philosophical discussions. His treatment of his subject is incomplete in two points: he does not sufficiently distinguish between ethics and religion, and he does not describe the actual moral life of the time in Christian and non-Christian circles. The little volume is, however, fair and suggestive.

The long life of the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Central New York finds worthy and modest commemoration in the "Memoir and Letters of Frederic Dan Huntington," by Arria S. Huntington (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In a career so varied as that of Dr. Huntington's there is much of general interest. Nourished in what might be termed evangelical Unitarianism, and educated by orthodox Congregationalists, he became pastor of a Unitarian church, and subsequently preacher to Harvard University and Plummer professor of Christian Morals. On change of view he was made rector of an Episcopal church in Boston, and later, for thirty-five years bishop of Central New York. Without attempt at formulation of the reasons which led to a change of theological base, or endeavor to estimate the doctrinal positions of Dr. Huntington and his relation to the thought of his time, the biographer has produced a pleasing picture of one of the most conscientious and useful men of the American Church. It may be significant that Bishop Huntington felt a growing ineffectiveness in preaching, as his views became more settled and official cares increased. Outside of his own communion perhaps his most valuable work was in the encouragement of good hymnody.

Prof. Eberhard Nestle of Maulbronn, Würtemberg, one of the most prolific and industrious New Testament critics in Germany, has just issued a critical edition of the Latin text of the New Testament, as a companion volume to his Greek edition published several years ago. The work is done for the Stuttgart Bible Society, which sells these editions at a remarkably low price, the new Latin edition costing only two marks. The purpose is to crowd out the corrupt and cheaply published older editions by offering at the same price a really modern and scientifically correct text. In the case of the Greek text this has been practically accomplished.

In the Beilage of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, No. 19, Prof. Ed. Koenig of the University of Bonn, discusses the archæological researches made by Prof. Ernst Sellin of Vienna, in three expeditions under his charge, in the ruins of Taanakh, the Taanach of Joshua xii. 21. While the Tigris-Euphrates and the Nile valleys have for decades been furnishing good materials for the Biblical archæologist, Palestine itself, outside of Jerusalem, is largely virgin soil. Only recently have English savants been at work in Tell-Chesi, in the southwestern portion of the country, and later in Geser, south of the road from Joppa to Jerusalem. Professor Sellin has now published a full report of his researches in two volumes of the Denkschriften of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. He has laid bare in Taanakh four strata of ruins, each with utensils and other finds characteristic of four stages of civilization, the earliest antedating the advent of the Hebrews. Among these discoveries are also a series of letters, all, however, of a private nature, and written in cuneiform characters, as are also the famous Tell-el-Amarna letters found in Egypt. Particularly abundant have been the finds pertaining to religious affairs, a large number of amulets and images of gods and goddesses being unearthed. No fewer than nineteen nude images of Astarte are included in this list, as also an image of the Babylonian and Assyrian god Nergal. The most interesting specimen of this class of discoveries is a movable incense altar, found in the third stratum, forty-five centmetres long and ninety centmetres high. Koenig concludes that the data and details brought to light by these investigations are fully in harmony with the reports of Old Testament sources, and tend to confirm the reliability of the literary sources extant for the history of Israel's religious development.

No lover of Italian literature will take up the last volume Carducci sent to the press without a keen feeling of regret. And, indeed, the collection "Antica Lirica Italiana" (canzonette, canzoni, sonetti dei secoli XIII-XV; Florence: G. C. Sansoni), recalls in melancholy fashion the tireless ambition that is now quenched. It was intended to provide an introduction that should kindle in the modern reader the love and understanding of these old lyrics, but the strength of the author's last silent years only sufficed to make the selection of poems and to revise the texts. But as it is, the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

book makes a substantial appeal both to the student and to the general reader. We know of no collection so comprehensive and convenient. The philologer may pass by texts that are presented without apparatus; for the student of literature Carducci's name is a sufficient guarantee of accuracy. Such a reader, or for that matter a college class, with the addition of, say, Gaspary's "History of Italian Literature," and Petrocchi's lexicon, will have no difficulty in using the book. For the sake of condensation, it is printed in double columns, but the type is sharp and of fair size; in fact, the general appearance of the page recalls those eminently useful editions of the English poets in single volumes issued by the Macmillans. Of the contents we may only say in brief that there are 164 canzoni and allied forms with 564 sonnets. Every author of repute from the Emperor Frederick II. to Sannazaro is fully represented, and there is an alphabetical table of first lines. A sensible reversion to older and more humane fashions of editing is the publication of poetical correspondences in their original order. Thus one has intact not merely the famous debate in sonnets anent Dante's

A ciascun' alma presa e gentil core,

but also a dozen similar strifes of earlier and later date, down to the rather frigid observations on style, albeit in sonnet form, exchanged between Gaspare Visconti and Ieronimo Tuttavilla. As a very full compendium of the best of the early Italian lyrics, the collection will be most useful to students who read far from great libraries, or prefer their own study corner to the public resorts. To amateurs of the Tudor sonnet it offers especial opportunities, for with Serafino Aquilano and his contemporaries it reaches the poets who, after Petrarch, served as models for Wyatt, Surrey, and their less known compeers in Tottel's "Miscellany." We opine that a careful comparison of the last pages of this anthology with Tottel might even add a few interesting parallels to the many collected by Koeppel and Sidney Lee.

Why Mlle. Thérèse Vianzone should have collected, under the title "Impressions d'une Française en Amérique" (Paris: Plon-Nourrit), her letters to a friend at home, we cannot imagine. In the first place, these letters, written as they are with a purpose of subsequent publication constantly in mind, are by so much not letters at all. But even if they were, their tone of never-ending emotion palls long before the last page is reached. Miss Vianzone saw very little of this country, her environment on the whole having been that of the various convents, women's clubs, and schools before which she lectured in half a dozen great cities. But it would not do to say that she is unobservant! She discovers that Boston is *un petit noyau de province;* that Alexandria, Virginia, is an important town; that the intellectual development of our women outstrips that of the men; and last of all and greatest of all, that President Roosevelt is a modest and perhaps a timid man.

Col. Corbin of the French army, who died in 1904, leaving behind a charming volume of "Notes et Souvenirs d'un Officier d'État-Major" (Paris: Hachette et Cie.), was a distinguished officer. He added to capacity for work and to professional ability, literary and artistic qualities of a very high order. Weakened by the hardships of three wars, he passed from the active list, at a time when he could justly count on reaping its highest honors. His recollections, slight though they be, have a charm unusual in military memoirs, if only from their distinction of style. But this is not their only recommendation; his picture of Polytechnique days is delightful in itself, while his account of the assault and capture of the Malakoff, in which he took part, is a model of what this sort of description should be. We can but regret that his recollections should be so brief.

If any layman should doubt that ballooning has become a regularly established sport, let him examine "Le Vade-mecum de l'Aéronaute" (Paris: en vente chez l'auteur), by Georges Blanchet, "pilot" of the Aero-Club of France. Here we have a sufficiently practical hand-book, and a readable one too, on the anatomy of the balloon, its operation and manipulation, in short on what in military parlance we should call its service. These pages open a new world to us, and bear witness to the audacious ingenuity of man. Is ballooning dangerous? Our author says no, because most dangers can be anticipated and met; and he tells us how. For example, if the net, through moisture (and moisture seems to be one great enemy to be feared), should weaken and break, the balloon proper may escape, leaving the aeronaut (temporarily) in mid-air. The remedy is simple: inspect your net frequently, and protect it against damp. We have no space to mention the various points brought out by the author; how a balloon may be "sucked up" by a thunder storm; when it is safe to smoke on a trip; what to say to a peasant when you land in his potato field, and so on. These matters are all realities to the aeronaut, and he must know, and know at once, what to do in each case as it presents itself. M. Blanchet, speaking from experience, is always ready with his solution.

François Coppée has given the Académie Française a sum yielding $200 biennially for use as a prize for young poets. The letter making the gift expresses regret that poets are so little encouraged by prizes in comparison with writers of prose.

Dr. Charles Wilhelm Seidenadel of Chicago presented to a recent meeting of the Philological Society of the University of Chicago selected chapters of his manuscript, "First Grammar of the Bontoc Igorot." The author, who is a trained philologist, associated last summer for several months with the members of a group of the Igorot tribe, about thirty in number, brought to Chicago for exhibition at the close of the St. Louis Exposition. Continuous intercourse with these people, often lasting ten hours each day, enabled Mr. Seidenadel not only to understand their language, but also to converse with them freely. He was successful in transcribing between three and four thousand complete sentences, which he repeatedly tested in actual use, and then subjected to critical examination and classification for the purpose of the "Grammar." The linguistic and ethnological importance of such study is clear, in view of our relations with the Philippines, and of the lack of trustworthy philological work in the languages of the archipelago. Starr Willard Cutting, secretary of the Philological Society, writes:

Mr. Seidenadel's remarkable initial success, his natural gift and special training for making accurate phonetic transcriptions, and his friendly relations with a considerable group of the natives, are, it seems to the members of the Philological Society, strong reasons for expecting from his further research in this direction results of great importance. Mr. Seidenadel hopes to secure from some source the means needed for residence in the Philippines to complete his studies of the Bontoc Igorot, and to extend his attention to other allied dialects.

The Conference for Education in the South will be held this year at Pinehurst, N. C., April 9 to 11.

Professor Skeat has again written to the *Times* a letter of passionate appeal for money to endow a professorship of English literature at the University of Cambridge. He first made an appeal for funds in 1896, and in three years received the munificent sum of £2,100.

The University of Giessen has made arrangements to celebrate in July the three-hundredth anniversary of its organization. The institution was established by the exodus of a considerable body of Lutheran professors from Marburg, when the university at the latter place was changed into a Reformed institution. It was officially reorganized by Rudolf II., May 19, 1607.

From the fiftieth annual report of the public library of Brookline, Mass., we learn that the number of volumes is 64,803 and the circulation for home use 140,666. Its present quarters are so inadequate for the constantly increasing work that a new building is about to be constructed in which the central idea is an open-shelf book room. This proves very conclusively that the open-shelf system, which was adopted in 1898, is not a failure in this town. Out of 84 books missing during the past year, 63 were fiction and juveniles, showing that more careful supervision should be exercised over the children's department, but that the accessibility of the main library should not be restricted.

REPRINTS OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Correspondence of William Pitt when Secretary of State, with Colonial Governors and Military and Naval Commissioners in America. Edited, under the auspices of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6.

William Pitt was Secretary of State for the Southern Department from 1756 to 1761; and his energy in spurring on the flagging spirits of the colonists in the war against France, together with the brilliant exploits of Amherst, Forbes, and Wolfe, and the final victory of the English in America, has given to the years of his service exceptional prominence. The publication, therefore, of his correspondence with the colonies during those years is important, and we congratulate the National Society of the Colonial Dames on the share which it has had in this enterprise. The correspondence here printed consists both of Pitt's dispatches to colonial governors and to military and naval commanders in

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

America, and of the letters and enclosures of the latter in reply. Nearly all the originals now form a part of the British Colonial Office papers preserved in the Public Record Office under the title "America and West Indies," a series of 687 volumes. The Pitt correspondence, covering a period of six years, and scattered through about thirty volumes, deals almost entirely with military matters, and, numbering 493 documents, of which about one-seventh have been printed before, forms a homogeneous group of papers of exceptional historical value. As a documentary history of the colonies during this period of six years this series of papers is manifestly incomplete; but as an introduction to every important episode of the war, including the naval campaign in the West Indies, it is more extensive than any series hitherto published. For the use of students it will need to be supplemented by the printed and unprinted collections in America, by the other departmental papers in the Public Record Office, and by the enclosures belonging to the letters here printed, but not included in these volumes.

The reader who will follow these letters to the end will find vivid and realistic pictures of the campaigns against Louisburg, Ticonderoga, Fort Du Quesne, and Quebec, and will be deeply impressed with the traits of the leaders in the struggle. He will not easily forget Loudon's pomposity and want of tact, Abercrombie's good intentions but ineffectiveness, Amherst's cautious methods and business-like epistles, Forbes's heroism in the face of opposition, discouragement, and wasting disease, Wolfe's enthusiasm and highmindedness, Pownall's common sense and good judgment, Ellis's loyal devotion to colony and home government alike, and Dobbs's rhetorical appeals to the cause of Protestantism and British liberties. He will feel a personal interest in Admirals Holburne, Saunders, Hardy, and Commodore Moore, and above all, he will admire Pitt's determination, military sagacity, and wide geographical knowledge. Among the letters few will attract him more than that bearing for the first time the heading, "Pittsbourgh," and dated November 27, 1757, in which Forbes wrote to Pitt:

> I have used the freedom of giving your name to Fort Du Quesne, as I hope it was in some measure the being actuated by your spirits that now makes us Masters of the place. Nor could I help using the same freedom in the naming of two other Forts, the one Fort Ligonier, and the other Bedford. I hope the name Fathers will take them under their Protection. In which case these dreary deserts will soon be the richest and most fertile of any possest by the British in No. America.

To this Pitt replied, "I cannot conclude without adding my particular Acknowledgements for the very great and undeserved Honor, you have done my Name."

The correspondence discloses the enormous obstacles that lay in the way of conducting a war far from the base of supplies and in conjunction with colonies whose aid was often grudgingly given. The system, established at the Albany Congress of 1754, of requisitioning troops proved wholly inadequate, but as no better plan could be contrived it had to be put in operation. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, acting under the promise of a Parliamentary appropriation covering expenses, gave generous support, but Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina wrangled over their supplies of men and money to the end of the war. One can hardly wonder that the British Government and its representatives in America became exasperated. To the apathy of the colonies were added other obstacles, too little considered by writers on the subject—insufficient and poor food, heavy mortality due to the unsanitary condition of transports and barracks, inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing, and camp equipage. The accounts of deputy paymasters, quartermasters, barrack-masters, commissaries, hospital surgeons, and other officials often tell a wretched tale of niggardliness, incapacity, and fraud.

Slowness of communication, not only between England and America, but between colonies also, was a constant hindrance to effective action. Dispatches and letters were delayed by storms or, when merchant ships and packet boats were captured by the French, lost entirely. Waiting for news and orders was maddening to a man like Amherst, and Pitt showed that he realized the seriousness of the situation when he urged the Admiralty to perfect the service and to notify him the instant a packet or merchant ship was ready to sail, that he might keep his dispatches open until the latest possible moment. The post in the colonies was exceedingly unreliable, and generals were left in ignorance for weeks, and sometimes months, of the fate of their orders. "It gives me a great deal of concern," wrote Gov. Ellis of Georgia, "that my letters from the ministry are so long on their way hither." Six weeks after Abercrombie in Philadelphia had ordered Montgomery's battalion to march northward from South Carolina, he could say that he did not know whether or not the battalion had started; and Gov. Lyttleton of South Carolina, receiving on August 2 a letter sent from Philadelphia on May 8, wrote in exasperation to Pitt that "some new regulations in the post throughout the provinces" were "highly necessary for the King's service." Forbes, writing of his scouting parties, said that the intelligence they brought was "of so old a date that there was no trusting to it." Thus campaigns progressed slowly, and individual commanders were compelled to act on their own initiative with such forces as were under their immediate control.

The dispatches that Pitt sent to America confirm all that has hitherto been said regarding his efficiency as a militant secretary of state. They confirm, too, what has generally been overlooked in the estimate of Pitt's ability and statesmanship, the fact that the Great Commoner had no appreciation of the problem of colonial management and no interest in the reorganization of the British colonial and Imperial system after the defeat of France had been effected. There is nothing in his correspondence, here or elsewhere, to show that he desired to change the existing system, to modify the old policy of navigation acts and restrictive measures, or to organize the colonial administration on a more effective basis. He understood the importance of defeating France, but he does not appear to have understood either the probable effects of such defeat upon the colonies, or the need of uniting the colonial dependencies more closely to the empire, a need that Pownall saw so clearly. Though he afterward advocated the repeal of the Stamp Act, there is no good reason to believe that he would have pursued a policy essentially different from that of Grenville had he been in power after 1763.

The documents in these volumes have been well edited, but Miss Kimball's preface hardly meets the demands of the occasion. It tells us a little regarding the origin and present location of the letters, and presents a brief outline of the events of the war; but scarcely anything is said of Pitt's character or policy; no attempt is made to show wherein the new papers enlarge existing knowledge or supplement older narratives; no mention is made of the Pitt correspondence published in 1838-1840, and its relation to the present series; no comments of consequence are made upon the war itself or upon the military abilities of the men chiefly concerned. The notes to the letters are chiefly biographical and geographical, and as such are useful. Inasmuch as it is desirable that such notes be accurate, we make the following comments for use in case a second edition of this work should be called for. In Vol. I. p. 13, the Cherokees are located "along the Virginia border, and in the lower valley of the Ohio River"; on p. 388, they are placed in the "north and northwest of Georgia." The dates of Benning Wentworth's governorship of New Hampshire are 1741-1767, not 1737-1766 (I. 215). Miss Kimball speaks of Amherst as "governor-general of British North America" (I. 219), evidently accepting the statement in the "Dictionary of National Biography" to that effect; but the statement is wrong, unless by "British North America" Canada is meant—a misleading use of the term, inasmuch as in 1760 "British North America" included all the colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia. Another strange error appears in Vol. I. p. 366, where mention is made of "Charles Pilford, doctor of civil law, governor of the Barbados Islands." A few geographical slips may be noted. Otter Creek should be described as east, not west, of the southern part of Lake Champlain (II. 65); and the terms St. Christopher's for St. Christopher, St. Vincent's for St. Vincent, Prince Edward's Island for Prince Edward Island, and Berbice's for Berbice, are not in accord with modern usage.

Original Narratives of Early American History. I. The Northmen, Columbus, and Cabot, 985-1503; II. Early English and French Voyages, 1534-1608. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Each $3.00 net.

This series, of which two volumes are now before us, has almost the character of a national undertaking, in that it bears the imprimatur of the American Historical Association, itself a national body. As at present planned, it is to consist of twenty volumes covering the period to 1700; and its object is to render accessible to schools, colleges, libraries, and individual purchasers the great narrative sources upon which rests our national history. If the plan, as it is outlined by the general editor, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in his Introduction to the series, be carried out with the wisdom and skill displayed at

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the beginning, we shall have in the course of a few years within easy reach a mass of material which is not only entertaining and instructive and of the highest historical importance, but which has been read, as a whole, by very few people, even among professed historians. The publication of these narratives in cheap and handy form will meet a need never yet satisfied. Reprints of rare pamphlets have been made for the most part in the interest of the bibliophile on the principle that the more expensive the book the greater the profit. Collections of extracts usually appeal only to those who are required to use such extracted sources as supplemental to a text book in school or college classes. A series that contains such important and alluring narratives as the sagas of the Northmen, the adventures of Cartier, Hawkins, Gilbert, Barlow, and others out of Hakluyt, the observations of Percy, the relations of John Smith, De La Warr, Rolfe, and others for Virginia, Bradford's "History," Winthrop's "Journal," and that remarkable history of Massachusetts by the town clerk of Woburn, known as the "Wonder-Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England"—such a series must commend itself at once to a wide circle.

The undertaking opens auspiciously with reprints of the Icelandic and Norse sagas, and of the narratives of the voyages of Columbus and John Cabot, with supplemental letters and other papers. The documents relating to the Northmen are edited by Prof. J. E. Olson of the University of Wisconsin; those relating to Columbus and Cabot by Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale. No better experts on these subjects could have been obtained. The functions of the individual editors are to supply introductions setting forth briefly the author's career and opportunities, the genesis of his work, and the degree of authority to which it is entitled, and also to make such annotations, scholarly but simple, as may be necessary to explain or correct the text. That editors will of necessity vary in their exercise of these functions is manifest from the fact that Professor Olson gives us an elaborate and altogether satisfying introduction, whereas Professor Bourne contributes only scanty prefaces, and makes his illuminating series of annotations the most valuable portion of his work.

The second volume, edited by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage of the Maine Historical Society, contains the three relations of the voyages of Jacques Cartier and some fourteen narratives of the voyages of Elizabethan seamen. Though in the technique of editing this volume is inferior to its predecessor, in interest it is not likely to be surpassed by any number of the series, for it is filled with the enthusiasm of an age of adventure, when men were eager to know something of the world beyond the Atlantic, and to see with their own eyes the wonders of the cities of El Dorado. In this year of the tercentenary of the settlement of Virginia such a volume is opportune, for the spirit that led to the founding of Jamestown, though immediately roused by a desire for trade and an increase of wealth, was still the spirit that drove the restless seamen of Elizabeth to seek new worlds to the glory of God, the discomfiture of Spain, and the strengthening of the realm of the English queen.

As the responsibility of selection in this series rests entirely with the general editor, to him must be accorded the praise for the admirable manner in which he has begun his task.

CURRENT FICTION.

The Port of Missing Men. By Meredith Nicholson. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Like a musical motive in its varying phases, inverted, diminished, augmented, changing in rhythm and interval, the Zenda theme marches ever onward and upward and downward. Happy is it for mankind that it is a good theme, healthy and stirring, giving itself naturally to highmindedness, clean sentiment, patriotic feeling, with the harmless necessary spice of treasons, stratagems, knives, and pistols. The fourth time that Mr. Nicholson's charming heroine is the involuntary witness of stealthy approaches and twilight attempts at murder, we are ready to arraign him for lack of ingenuity. But there is, all told, so much of originality in device and so much freshness and lightness in carrying out the design, that one closes the book in good humor with the writer. One remembers even more vividly than the vain repetitions, the sturdy qualities of a military fairy tale. Harder to forget, perhaps, is the unblushing mingling of the real and the false. Against wireless telegraphy and the Senator from Montana are projected the flags at half-mast for the Austrian Emperor Johann Wilhelm, succeeded by Charles Louis, with rival factions supporting a Francis and a Frederick Augustus.

With these slight objections to the scheme of Mr. Nicholson's novel, there is still verge enough for enjoyment of its merits. "Do something for Austria" is said to the hero in the first chapter, and doing something for Austria, mainly in America, is the story. The clash of wits is as bright as that of knives. The accessory characters, as well as the principals, are strongly individual. The machinery is swift-running; the girl, a royal specimen of the emergency heroine just now so popular. And there is an American coloring that is so far from spread-eagleism as to be not in the least out of place, though in an extravaganza, lending it, indeed, a touch of poesy. The name itself is a case in point, designating a Virginian field where for a long time were encamped after the civil war a few "gray soldiers" who would not surrender.

Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason. New York: The Century Co.

To do Mr. Mason justice, his work bears every mark of care. In your mind's eye you see him stepping into the *coulisse* where his *fantoccini* are stored, and painstakingly selecting every puppet and bit of property needed for his story. So obvious is the preparation that you have all the sensations of being at a rehearsal and seeing the stage set with the death-dealing chasm, the catchwords timed to go off opportunely, and everybody's past so illuminated as to leave no question whatever as to the logical future of each. The play begins with a worthless mother trailing her innocent daughter to and fro among Continental watering places. Then come our old friend the British officer, a pigeon to be plucked, two club gentlemen (lay figures even among marionettes), a moneylender, a dark conspiracy, and a gambling father of the most thorough-paced badness, yet with an unquenchable spark of manhood lingering somewhere about his person.

Scene: The Alps (chiefly) and a chorus of Alpine guides. Every one is actuated by those motives found only in fiction. For instance—Sylvia, true romantic heroine, whose sense of duty positively outshines that of the conscientious Elsie Dinsmore, sends off her true love in a huff. Why? Merely that she may have leisure to "save" a particularly trashy, tipsy cub, whom she has just met, from her father and his band of correctly attired bravos. Moreover, no adequate reason is given for her driving away the captain instead of retaining him as her assistant, the only plausible explanation being that if she called him in at chapter thirteen, instead of waiting till chapter twenty-one, even the fertility of Mr. Mason could hardly have prevented their adventures from coming to an end before the volume had reached marketable bulk. The story is told with great fluency—too much, in fact. Throughout it resembles the last act of those congenitally three-act plays to which a fourth is added, to lengthen the entertainment till supper-time. The result is so absurdly stagy, obvious, and trite as to be almost unpardonable from the author of such excellent melodrama as "Miranda of the Balcony."

This Labyrinthine Life. By George Alexander Fischer. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co.

If "This Labyrinthine Life" had been cast as a popular article, appealing to the philanthropic purse on behalf of the war against tuberculosis, it might have been not only endurable, but praiseworthy. As fiction there is little to say for it. The scene is laid in a "lungers' " camp in Arizona; the author treats his subject as if he were writing the yearly report (with picked histories of "cases" to make it lifelike) of a scientific charity. Whenever the details threaten to grow dull, he introduces another group of figures about as clearly differentiated as the "Mrs. X., aged twenty-one," or "Mr. Z., aged twenty-two," of a medical journal. Occasionally this is varied by a discussion upon the later string quartets of Beethoven, or a chat about Thoreau.

Branscombe, a heartless man of fashion, turns philanthropist and endows a model camp, each detail being given with a fidelity rivalling that of "Myself" in the "Swiss Family Robinson." Without further instruction than is offered here, any one of the most limited intelligence would know how to equip such a camp from laundry to pictures. Also, an invalid could do no better than to imitate the admirable behavior of a certain Dick who, although "the importance of alimentation had not at that time received the attention it now does . . . reasoning by analogy . . . made his inferences, and studied dietetics which enabled him to keep his stomach in good condition." White also (the intellectual cynic

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the camp) constantly recalls Rollo's Jonas, as when he explains that "the more concentrated the thinking, the greater the flow of blood to the brain, and the stomach is thereby robbed" or that "superalimentation and nutrition play an important part in recovery."

"And where," one naturally asks, "does the fiction come in?" In the end, to be sure, where it belongs, when one Mlle. Fifine, a Parisian grisette, whose laugh ripples unpleasantly in Branscombe's memory, suddenly crops up in Arizona in the dual rôle of a noble-hearted nurse (after a year's training in Paris) and of the mother of Branscombe's son. Needless to say he is overjoyed to have his domestic cravings so immediately and thoroughly assuaged, and in inducing her to marry him he at one stroke acquires a ready-made family and superintendent for the camp.

Although any effort to rouse interest in the care of consumption is entitled to respect, when a treatise of this kind masquerades as fiction it is as fiction that it must be judged. From this point of view, "This Labyrinthine Life" lacks the vitality of the dime novel without greatly surpassing it in probability or workmanship.

The Dust of Conflict. By Harold Bindloss. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

This long novel opens quietly enough on quiet English soil, yet with mysterious head-shakings and forebodings; full of a fell significance, even to him who runs; and on the twenty-fourth page, in the words of the author, "events commenced to happen." From merry England the action marches across seas to Cuba, and the real thing in bloodshed at the stormy time preceding the recent war. Spaniards of Iberia, of the Peninsula, and the Canaries; Cubans, Chinamen, negroes, mulattoes, Americans, are seething in rebellion and intrigue. Loyalists and insurgents are warring with each other and among themselves. Into this conflict the hero finds himself thrust. The many-sided struggle in Cuba constitutes the strongest part of the novel. Peril, disaster, and rescue chase each other in such quick and picturesque succession as to give the impression of a grown-up boy's book. In the main, the characters stand well apart from one another, and firmly on their own feet as well. If they seem here and there the characters of stageland, it is only to be expected in a war melodrama. The American in an English novel would be hardly recognizable who did not make fearful and wonderful use of his "guess" and his "quite a few"; and though there has been here obvious caution on this point, the skin is still the skin of Esau.

The military conflicts carry more conviction than the moral one which sets the story in motion. Will wise and noble heroes never cease to make senseless sacrifices? Will coroners' juries always be supine, and magistrates self-blinded, and beneficiaries weakly acquiescent? Well is it that there is always the potent American girl who learns the facts and distributes justice with cuffs and kisses. A little pruning of trees and phrases would have been useful, and a blue pencil might well have been drawn occasionally through the heroine's gray eyes. Yet the moral dilemma is well enough as a means of sending the hero to Cuba, and the Cuban part is admirably successful.

A Draught of the Blue; together with *An Essence of the Dusk.* Translated from the Original Manuscripts, by F. W. Bain. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"And suddenly she raised her face and looked at him with eyes that were full of smiles and tears and shyness and playfulness and blue color and the tremble of the moon. . . ." Where is the prim bombast, the bookish sentimentalism, by means of which the pseudo "Eastern Tales" of Addison and Johnson fortified the West against the enchantment of the East? In the beautiful Indian legends here rendered into English one finds the warmth and light and color and purity of a romantic utterance free from claptrap, though frankly conventional. The English of the version is singularly fluent, simple, and graceful. The Oriental imagery and machinery are never obtruded for their own sake; and the few notes are introduced with no purpose or effect of pedantry. The sole blemish upon the volume is its absurd frontispiece.

A Literary History of the English People. Vol. II. From the Renaissance to the Civil War, Part I. By J. J. Jusserand. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

It is a great advantage of the plan which M. Jusserand has adopted, that in dealing even with the most barren periods he is able by the judicious selection of material to banish from his pages the dulness which would unavoidably attend the treatment of such periods in a regular history of literature. Certainly there is no period in the history of English literature, with the possible exception of the fifteenth century, less productive of interesting works than that which forms the subject of the greater part of the present volume. The comparative remoteness of England, together with the national temperament, would doubtless have rendered the progress of the Renaissance in that country slow in any event; but the religious controversies of the Reformation retarded it still further, so that fully three-quarters of a century had elapsed after the movement had attained its highest level in Italy before it exhibited a corresponding development in England. It is with this period of fierce religious antagonisms and slow and crude beginnings in literature that the earlier and larger portion of M. Jusserand's volume is concerned. Nevertheless, owing partly to the liberty of selection which the design of the book permits, and still more to an unfailing charm of style, there is not a dull page in the volume.

Until we reach the concluding chapters, which deal with Spenser and the Elizabethan novelists, no attempt is made to discuss with approximate fulness the production of any one author. On the other hand, we have for this earlier period a vivid picture of the intellectual and moral ferment which resulted from the mixed forces of the Renaissance and the Reformation; and this picture embraces the whole life of the time, not merely its literary manifestations. Thus the characterizations of Thomas Cromwell and Queen Elizabeth are quite as finished as those of Skelton or More. One notes in the whole work a learning which is always ready with fresh illustrations of even the most familiar matters, combined with a sense for what is quaint or picturesque and, above all, for what is humorous, especially when the humor springs from some inconsistency of human nature. These well-known qualities of the author, together with artistic sensibility and imagination, give a distinctive charm to his reconstruction of the life of the sixteenth century.

The weakest point in M. Jusserand's volume is his treatment of the "Faerie Queene." The intensity of Spenser's political and religious prejudices has evidently repelled our author, and has led him to take what is perhaps an unduly harsh view of the strange mixture of virtuous precept and sensual episode in that great poem. But Spenser is not the only teacher of morality in whom the artist has occasionally got the better of the moralist—compare, for instance, Samuel Richardson—so that the allurements of evil which call for the exercise of knightly virtue often prove the most interesting part of the story. Surely we may pardon this in a man of the Renaissance. The truth is, that Spenser undertook an impossible task in trying to engraft moral lessons on the Italian romance-epic, such as he found it in the "Orlando Furioso"; and the attempt resulted inevitably in the inconsistency criticised in the present work. M. Jusserand has analyzed skilfully the weaknesses of the "Faerie Queene," the most serious of which, its want of narrative interest, as a whole, even its admirers must admit. In this respect it is indisputably inferior to its great Italian rivals. On the other hand, in passages like The Cave of Mammon and the Claims of Mutability Spenser reaches a height of the poetic imagination, to say nothing of moral vigor, which neither Ariosto nor Tasso ever attained. In failing to lay due stress on this aspect of the "Faerie Queene," M. Jusserand leaves unexplained Spenser's true rank as a poet.

As regards the style of the book in its English dress, we may remark that the natural order of subject and verb is inverted with a frequency which is irritating and opposed to English idiom. On the whole, however, the work is satisfactorily executed.

Newer Ideals of Peace. By Jane Addams. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Miss Addams's volume, based on long and intimate acquaintance with the cosmopolitan life of the Hull House district in Chicago, is professedly a study of the "moral substitutes for war." Briefly stated, the thesis is that the world is now turning away from the military ideals and methods which have long predominated in government and society; that the social and industrial difficulties now so prominent, especially in this country, are largely the result of the persistence of military ideals in a period which no longer has use for them; and that the crowded quarters of large cities, where life "must shape itself

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with reference to the demands of social justice," are "the focal point of governmental progress." In such centres and among such people, with the every-day conditions of life compelling to union and co-operation, are to be noted the growth of those deeper social influences which make for peace.

The book thus becomes, in reality, a discussion of certain aspects of our industrial and political life as related specially to the immigrant. Our municipal government, for example, still resting on the doctrinaire political ideas of the eighteenth century concerning liberty and the rights of man, fails, in Miss Addams's opinion, to embody the newer ideals of an "evolutionary democracy"; and now that immigration has become industrial rather than political, the city not only fails to care for the immigrant as it should, but leaves him to be exploited by the employer and the political boss under the pretence of fitting him for citizenship. Thus the social habits and prejudices of the foreigner are ignored, and the government which was, in his fancy, to give him freedom, becomes for him an agent of oppression. So with the organization of industry: American government, State or Federal, is slow in affording protection to the laborer, or in concerning itself with industrial conditions, save for the preservation of order; and hence it ministers to the continuance of class antagonisms and the violent protest of strikes. The imperfect and reluctant protection of children and the failure to utilize women in city government are other instances in point.

Miss Addams's observations are so acute, and her criticisms often so well aimed, that her book is worth reading. We cannot but wish, however, that she had ploughed a little deeper, and shown us more clearly how the evils on which she dwells are to be removed. Unless we quite misunderstand her, the militarism which she attacks is only another name for governmental policy in a society organized on a basis of competition rather than on a basis of socialistic coöperation. That government in the United States, as elsewhere, has often been too indifferent to popular welfare; that social classes, themselves the inevitable outcome of competition, have too often been mutually hostile; and that the assimilation of hordes of heterogeneous peoples, all eager to better their positions in life, has been lamentably imperfect, must be admitted. But when we ask for a constructive programme, we do not find any very clear indication of it, save in minor details, in Miss Addams's pages. The panacea of socialism is, indeed, rejected, but the tremendous problem of the relation of government to the mass is still unsolved. We are still compelled to think, therefore, that, imperfect as the performance has thus far been, the practical sphere of government in a democracy is neutral rather than paternal; and that when a government has insured for its people individual liberty in industry and politics, equal rights in law, security for person and property, efficient education, and physical health, it must perforce leave each man to work out his own salvation. This is not to say that everything is all right as it is, or that governmental policy should never change; it is only to enter a demurrer to the rather superficial philosophy which seems to pervade Miss Addams's stimulating book.

Letters and Journals of Samuel Gridley Howe. Edited by his daughter, Laura E. Richards. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $3 net.

Although there is nothing on the title-page or in the preface to indicate it, this volume is apparently the first of a series in which is to be recorded the life of a notable and interesting personality, Dr. Howe, philanthropist and late husband of Julia Ward Howe, still happily among us. As a young man just through his medical education, he was seized with Philhellenism, and, despite the stay-at-home wisdom of his friends and relatives, went off with but very few dollars in his pockets to fight the cause of Greek independence; he reached Greece only a few months after the death of Lord Byron. Howe went out to fight, but stayed to cure. His medical knowledge was too valuable not to be utilized; he was soon busy as a doctor, and, towards the close of the war, when American help came, in the form of food supplies and money, he did noble service in equipping hospitals, searching out the starving Greeks, and starting relief work.

During the five years (1825-30) he spent in Greece Dr. Howe came across most of the leaders of the war of independence, and some of his recorded impressions of them are illuminating; for instance, those of Kolokotrones, Ypsilanti, Cochrane, Hastings, and the Capo d'Istrias. On the other hand, we catch nothing more than remote glimpses of Church, Fabvier, and Trelawney. In other cases Dr. Howe is not informed as to the characters he meets, nor do the editors of this volume, Mrs. Richards and F. B. Sanborn, who is responsible for what purports to be an historical introduction, help us out. Thus, Count Porro figures under the peculiar transfiguration of Pazzo; and Dr. Howe gets, and gives, a somewhat insufficient impression of the fall of the unfortunate Santorre Santarosa at Sphakteria. This ex-minister of Charles Albert was a marked man for the secret police of half Europe, and when he arrived in Greece with a sentence of death hanging over his head, a copy of his friend Cousin's Plato in his pocket, and hopelessness in his heart, Kolokotrones and Mavrocordato gave him the coolest sort of reception. They accepted his services only after he had assumed the name of Derossi, and it was as Derossi that, sword in hand, he happily found a soldier's grave at Sphakteria.

Dr. Howe identified himself enthusiastically with the Greeks, as may be judged from the following characteristic incident:

> I was once with a party of soldiers, three of whom got separated from the rest, and were surprised upon the plain at daylight by a few Turkish horsemen; they ran for the mountains, but the cavalry pursued them, and fired upon them with their carbines, just as they approached the position of their companions. Two of them fell dead, and the third, hearing the horsemen at his heels, fell also, but not wounded; the Turks came up, dismounted, cut off in haste the noses and ears of all three, the living one having the fortitude to keep up a counterfeit of death, and the Turks strung their prizes on a string, with some others, and galloped off. The poor fellow then got up, and came to us covered with blood from head to foot. I soon cured him, and promised him a new *Taliacotian* nose and ears at the expense of the first of his mutilators whom he should overtake.

Whether the contemplated retaliatory operation was ever performed, history telleth not.

In conclusion, it must be said that the book gives a convincing picture of the conditions of Greece at the time of the war of independence, and introduces us to an American working among these conditions who was a credit to his country for firmness of character, coolness of judgment, disinterestedness, and humanity. At the same time, Mrs. Richards would probably be well advised were she to use the pruning knife more freely in succeeding volumes. There is no index, and the printing and production of the book leave much to be desired.

Scritti editi e inediti di Giuseppe Mazzini. Edizione nazionale. Vol. I. Imola: Cooperativa editrice B. Galeatti.

The publication of this national edition of the works of the republican patriot and apostle of unity, Joseph Mazzini, decreed on March 13, 1904, by King Victor Emmanuel III., is a striking illustration of the progress of concord and unity in Italy. By the provisions of the royal edict an annual appropriation of $1,500 was made, to be continued until the works are completed; and a commission was created to take charge of the editing. By a subsequent decree the following were appointed members of the commission: Rava, minister of public instruction, ex-officio president of the commission; G. Finali, Orlando, Rossi, Boselli, Barzilai, E. Nathan, Pascarella, V. Fiorini, Menghini, secretary. The composition of this mixed body, half-monarchical, half-republican, is in itself significant. Thirty years ago such appointments would have been impossible. To-day, in Italy, many theoretical republicans are to be found, but the period of militant republicanism has passed, and, outside the ranks of socialism, few would advocate a change in the form of the national government. Many of Mazzini's most ardent followers have declared their faithful allegiance to the House of Savoy, as did Garibaldi, and Crispi before them; and Ernest Nathan, whose family has been recognized as the depository of Mazzinian traditions since the days of Mazzini's close friendship with Sarah Nathan, declared his conviction, in a notable address delivered in 1905, that were Mazzini living to-day, he would, in view of the present clerical and socialist enemies of the moral and material unity of Italy, give his active support to the monarchy. The Italian republican party has passed from the realm of politics into that of history, and this definitive edition of the works of its great leader, which is to comprise not fewer than sixty volumes, has fittingly been decreed as a record of its ideals, its sacrifices, its ambitions, which powerfully contributed to the consummation of Italian freedom and unity.

Two important editions of Mazzini's collected works have already been made. The first was published anonymously in three volumes at Lugano, in 1847, "Scritti letterari di un italiano vivente"; as the title indicates, literary writings only were included. The second edition, "Scritti editi e inediti," was begun in 1861, and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the first seven volumes were edited by Mazzini himself, with autobiographical introductions; at his death the work was carried on by his favorite disciple, Aurelio Saffi, who published ten additional volumes; a concluding eighteenth volume came out in 1891, after Saffi's death; and two supplementary volumes of correspondence, edited by the privately organized Mazzinian commission, followed in 1902 and 1904. In this edition vol. ii. and vol. iv. are made up of Mazzini's literary writings, duplicating in great part the publication of 1847, with a few additions and some notable omissions; the remaining volumes of the eighteen are exclusively political. Important single volumes of Mazzini's correspondence have been separately published at different times by Diamilla Müller, Countess d'Agoult, Giuriati, Giannelli, Cagnacci, Melegari, Ordoño De Rosales, and Mezzatinti.

The new national edition will include, besides the rich material of these earlier editions, a mass of Mazzini's uncollected articles and letters, most of which have hitherto remained buried in the memoirs or biographies of his contemporaries, and in countless newspapers and reviews of Europe, together with a vast quantity of unpublished writings, for the most part correspondence. Of the sixty volumes contemplated, five will contain literary essays and reviews, twenty-five political miscellanies, and thirty correspondence. The unpublished material will be drawn from the archives of Ernest Nathan, which alone contain 3,000 of Mazzini's unpublished letters, as well as great bundles of his notes; from the national Victor Emmanuel Library in Rome, and the historical museums of Milan, Brescia, and Pavia; and from a considerable number of other public and private collections. Students who have had occasion to compare volumes of Mazzini's correspondence with his autograph letters will perhaps give almost as much importance to the careful revision of published material, done so far as possible from the original manuscripts, as to the bringing out of new material. Mazzini's handwriting offers unusual difficulties, and collation frequently reveals a score of mistakes in a single published letter.

The arrangement of the sixty volumes will be chronological, and the first volume is consequently made up of literary essays and book reviews, twenty-six in number, written in the years 1826-1833, together with an appendix of six articles of doubtful origin pertaining to the same period. They include several general essays upon contemporary literature, and appreciations of Dante, Carlo Varese, Manzoni, Scott, Botta, Guerrazzi, Salvatore Betti, Monti, Schlegel, Goethe, Foscolo, Giannone, Colletta, Didier, and Victor Ducange. These writings were all originally published in Italian periodicals; but only sixteen appeared in the earlier "Scritti editi e inediti"; the other sixteen, some of which have been until now unidentified, were practically inaccessible to students, as the *Indicatore Genovese* and *Giovine Italia*, in which they were printed, are to be found complete in only one or two Italian libraries. Mazzini, as a literary critic, has been perhaps more highly esteemed in England than in Italy. Dickens, Carlyle, Sterling, Browning, and Swinburne are numbered among his admirers. In his own country his literary reputation has been partially overshadowed by his greater reputation as a conspirator, patriot, and political and social reformer, while his tyrannical subjection of artistic conception to political thought, his unqualified repudiation of the dictum, "art for art's sake," his rigorous methods of judging æsthetic values in their last analysis by moral values, alienated many men of letters, at the same time that they led others to rank him among the foremost literary critics of the century. Although not characterized by the force of his later writings, this first volume comprises essays of distinct merit. No footnotes are furnished, but the excellent preface gives important and detailed bibliographical information. In view of the national character of the publication, the commission has certainly done wisely to refrain from critical comment. It is intended to bring out four volumes in octavo annually, each like this first, of about 400 pages.

British Malaya: An Account of the Origin and Progress of British Influence in Malaya. By Sir Frank Swettenham, late Governor of the Straits Colony and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States. With a map and numerous illustrations. New York: John Lane Co. $4.50 net.

Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula. By Walter William Skeat and Charles Otto Blagden. 2 vols. With numerous illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co. $13 net.

To describe the British method of gaining control over an Eastern people, its failures as well as its successes, is Sir Frank Swettenham's aim. It is a narrative, to a large extent, of events in which he took a prominent part during his thirty-four years of service in Malaya. The first part is mainly a sketch of the history of the Straits Settlement from the occupation of Singapore by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, down to 1873. At this time the independent Malay States had become so disorganized as to threaten the security of the British colony; and restoration of order and the establishment of a stable government were absolutely necessary. This result was accomplished, not by force of arms, but by personal interviews with the different rulers, three of whom signed a compact in 1874, agreeing to receive a British officer, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom." The instructions issued by the Colonial Office warn these Residents "not to interfere with the minor details of government; but their special objects should be the maintenance of peace and law, the initiation of a sound system of taxation, with the consequent development of the resources of the country and the supervision of the collection of the revenue." It was evident to the men chosen to fill this office and their assistants, of whom Sir Frank was one, that they could succeed only by winning the confidence of the shy and reserved Malay. From his own experience he says that to gain this end a man "must journey with them by land and river and sea; he must take the field with them, join in their sports, listen to their gossip, their complaints, their stories, tend them in sickness, help them when in difficulty, share their sorrows and their joys, respect their prejudices, be kind to their superstitions, and always treat them with consideration. If he does this, and exercises a great patience, he will gain his end, and the end is worth the effort." How the natives themselves feel towards the white man may be learned from a speech of the Sultan of Perak at the 1903 conference of Malay chiefs. After giving a graphic account of British intervention and the benefits which the adoption of British methods of government had conferred upon their country, he closed by saying that the people's early suspicion and distrust of the white man had changed into "confidence and lasting friendship."

At the beginning the life of a Resident was not an enviable one. He, with twenty Malay constables, lived in "an old stockade with walls made of logs of wood, piled one on top of the other, a high-pitched roof of palm leaves, very far from watertight, the bare earth for floor. . . . At high tide, *i. e.*, twice in every twenty-four hours, very little of the mud floor was left uncovered by water. The top of the log wall was well above high-water mark, and there one could sleep in luxury, except when it rained, and that was on about half the nights in the year." The pictures of the extensive and architecturally beautiful Government building, which is now the home of the Resident-General in this same State of Selangor, tell more impressively than words what has been accomplished in thirty years.

In obedience to their instructions the first substantial work of the Residents was building roads to connect the tin mines with navigable waters and to open up undeveloped mineral deposits—bridle-paths at the start, then cart roads, and finally railways. Following this came the establishment of hospitals, schools, a postal service, and a banking system. A measure which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the country was the union of the four protected States in 1896 in a federation. Under all these influences a "waste of jungles and swamps, of mountains and rivers, sparsely inhabited by a far from industrious or happy people, preying on each other" and on the Chinese, has become "a country covered with prosperous towns and villages, with roads and railways, with an enormously increased population, with every sign of advancement and prosperity." At the time of the British intervention the Federated States had never seen a postage stamp, while in 1905 the post-office business consisted of ten million letters, nearly two million dollars in money orders, and over $275,000 in the postal savings banks. Every district has its hospital, and more than 15,000 children attend school. There are 2,500 miles of roads and nearly 500 miles of railway, constructed and equipped "out of current revenue, without borrowing a farthing. Indeed, the Government balances at the end of 1905 amounted to no less than $22,000,000." A striking illustration of the results of an entirely different policy is to be found just across the Straits in Achin, where the Dutch control after thirty-three years of fighting, costing $100,000,000 and 80,000 lives, is not established yet.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The desultory reader will not find in this book much to interest him. A large part is devoted to a detailed account of negotiations with different Malay rajahs and to a history of the development of the Residential system. There are, however, interesting and at times exciting personal incidents narrated; a suggestive chapter is given to a description of the Malay; and the book is made attractive by fifty-four reproductions of photographs. Still, it is a book mainly for the student of Far-Eastern problems. Were the applicants for positions in our Philippine civil service obliged to pass an examination to prove their fitness, "British Malaya" would be an invaluable text-book.

"Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula," by two former members of the British governing staff in Malaya, is the result of an endeavor to understand the native. It consists of a record of their own studies and observations of the aboriginal tribes, and also the substance of what has been written upon them during the last century. A bibliography enumerates some two hundred sources in different European languages from which the data are drawn. The aim has been to collect material for a history and ethnography of an important part of Southeastern Asia. The work is dedicated to Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, in acknowledgment of his substantial aid to the Cambridge Expedition of 1899-1900 in the Malay Provinces of Lower Siam under the leadership of Mr. Skeat.

The pagans, as distinguished from the Mohammedans, are divided into three races: the Negritos, or Semang, inhabiting the Siamese provinces; the Sakai, and the Jakun in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. The material is classified under Racial Characteristics, Manners and Customs, Religion, and Language. For the first three parts Mr. Skeat is responsible; and Mr. Blagden for the last, which includes an extensive comparative vocabulary of aboriginal dialects, the native equivalents being given for more than four thousand English words or phrases. Though naturally not a work for the casual reader, it is full of interesting incidents and vivid pictures of native life, rendered more graphic by reproductions of photographs. The native's home, his amusements in childhood and maturity, his occupations, religious beliefs, all are described with great minuteness. The result of all these studies is this conviction:

These despised, persecuted, and (in a worldly sense) ignorant savages, without the guiding star of even the most rudimentary form of letters, philosophy, or history, have yet given us a practical example of the ideal social state, in which liberty, equality, and fraternity are not mere names, but real and living forces, and in which, since a moderately communistic system of property prevails, there is no room—so simple is their form of life—for the disintegrating influences of theft, murder, fraud, greed, or any other of the grosser sins that plague the conscience of civilized humanity.

In some tribes murder is almost unknown, and the breach of the marriage tie alone is punished by death. The natives excel also in certain physical traits. Some thirty or forty Sakais were tested for eyesight by the army test-spots, twenty feet being considered an average distance for these spots to be read by British recruits. With these savages the shortest distance was thirty-two feet, the longest ninety-one feet.

Their religion consists chiefly in the use of charms to guard against evil spirits. Some have a conception of a heaven and a hell, heaven being a paradise in the west wherein grow fruit trees of every kind. To reach this the souls of the old and wise must pass across a bridge consisting of the trunk of a fallen tree. This would be easy enough to cross, "but for the fact that at the further end there sat a gigantic figure with only a single nostril, huge ball-less eye-sockets, two immense tusks in each jaw, exceedingly curly hair, and enormously long finger-nails crossed upon its breast. Many of the souls were scared by this horrible demon to such an extent that they fell, panic-stricken, into the vast boiling lake beneath it, up whose sheer smooth sides they tried in vain to clamber. Here, therefore, they swam desperately about, clutching at the sides, for three long agonizing years, after which, should the Chief of the Heaven of Fruit-Trees then think fit, he would let down his great toe for them to catch hold of, and so pull them out!"

It is with sincere regret that we learn from Mr. Skeat that civilization is certain in time to destroy these aborigines, to whose "ingenuity, dexterity, open-heartedness, sincerity, and well-developed commonsense," he bears testimony. For their truthfulness he adds to his own experience that of a Malay who once said to him, "What stupid animals these Sakai are, they don't know how to tell a lie!"

The value and importance of the work is greatly enhanced by 300 illustrations, six maps, and appendices containing notes of racial affinities and many texts of songs and charms.

Science.

Skalpieren und ähnliche Kriegsgebräuche in Amerika. Inaugural Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig, vorgelegt von Georg Friederici. With map. Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn.

In this dissertation upon scalping and kindred war customs, we have for the first time a scholarly monograph upon one of the most characteristic practices of our Indians. As is so frequently the case in matters of American ethnologic research, the author is a German—an officer in the German army, and former diplomatic attaché in Washington, widely traveled, and thoroughly familiar with the literature of the subject in every language. The word itself he derives from an old German root signifying a shell. With a few notable exceptions in the old world, the custom of scalping is distinctively American. It was first definitely noted by Cartier on the lower St. Lawrence in 1535, and by other explorers after him along the Atlantic coast southward into Florida. It will surprise most of our readers to know that by careful sifting of evidence Dr. Friederici arrives at the conclusion that the custom was not general at the beginning of the historic period, but was confined to a narrow strip stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, roughly approximating the territory held by the Iroquoian and Muskhogean tribes and their nearest neighbors. It was absent from most of New England and the coast region to Delaware Bay, and from the whole territory west of the Alleghanies to the Pacific, as well as from the greater portion of Canada, all of Alaska, and everywhere south of the United States, with the exception of an area in the Chaco region of South America. Throughout both Americas the ordinary trophy was the head, and the extension of the scalping practice beyond its original boundaries is ascribed by the author largely to the encouragement given by the colonial governments in offering fixed prices for scalps of enemies, sometimes, as in the case of Massachusetts, as much as £100 per scalp. So late as forty years ago a Western legislature offered bounties for scalps of Indian men, women, and children. The Puritans in 1638 paid for Indian heads, and the Dutch in 1646 for Indian hands. Dr. Friederici is undoubtedly correct in regarding the *coup* as of more importance among the plains Indians than the scalp trophy.

A chapter is devoted to such ghastly trophies as necklaces of human teeth, drinking cups of human skulls, drums and figurines of human skin, more especially common in Mexico, Central, and South America. A comprehensive bibliography and a valuable map make the study complete.

The Harvey Society, an association of New York physicians for the purpose of making the work of the investigator better known to the practitioner, has published a series of "Harvey Lectures" (J. B. Lippincott Co.), being the thirteen addresses of the first season, 1905-06. The range of subjects is wide, from the implantation of the ovum to old age, which, we are told, may be considered to begin almost as soon. The matter presented is particularly interesting to medical men, and consequently for the most part rather special in treatment, but even the general reader, not altogether unversed in science, will find it worth while to examine the lectures on trypanosomes, fatigue, tuberculosis, the cause of the heart-beat, and possibly one or two more.

A new and important departure in animal pathology is the accumulation of statistics as to the cause and prevention of disease among animals in captivity. Knowledge along these lines will eventually lead to a clearer understanding of the life of wild animals, and the causes of disappearance of entire races, in past times. A report on 514 deaths during the year 1905 in the Zoological Garden of London has been issued (Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society, 1906, pp. 234-236), where the diseases are listed in tabular form. Of 180 birds, 52 are said to have died from tuberculosis, 48 from exhaustion, 11 from enteritis, and 10 from pneumonia. No fewer than 53 out of 148 primates succumbed to the first dread disease, 21 to pneumonia, and 29 to enteritis. That veterinary science has made greater strides in our own country is shown by the Annual Report of the New York Zoölogical Society for the same year, 1905. Here it is stated that tuberculosis has been almost stamped out, only three primates having died from this cause during the year, two

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of which were infected before arrival. At the New York Zoölogical Park bronchopneumonia in the sea-lions and cage paralysis among primates are receiving special attention. A chronic mycosis in birds, with post-mortem signs due to the invasion of the tissues by an aspergillus, one of the moulds, is found in both the London and New York Zoölogical Parks and in such diverse species as ducks and penguins.

Madame Dorothea Isaac-Roberts has just published (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, 4154) a preliminary catalogue of the late Dr. Isaac Roberts's collection of photographs of different celestial objects and regions, numbering 2,485 original negatives. Accompanying the list is an introductory statement, giving a short account of the various classes of negatives, the period during which they were made, and the instruments employed. As soon as circumstances render it possible, a complete list of Dr. Roberts's contributions to astronomy will be published.

The seventh International Congress of Physiologists has been announced to convene in Heidelberg from the 13th to the 16th of August next, with Prof. Albrecht Kossel as chairman. In connection with the congress there will be an exhibition of scientific apparatus.

Frederick H. Newell, chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, has been appointed director of the service, to succeed Charles D. Walcott, who resigned to become secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Newell is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1885. He entered the employment of the Irrigation Survey, as an hydraulic engineer, in 1888. When the Reclamation Service was established by act of Congress of June 17, 1902, Mr. Newell was appointed chief engineer.

John K. Rees, Rutherfurd professor of astronomy (emeritus) in Columbia University, died on Saturday night in his fifty-sixth year. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1872, and he subsequently received the degrees of A.M., E.M., and Ph.D. For five years he held the professorship of astronomy at Washington University, St. Louis, and for twenty-one years he occupied a like position at Columbia. His lectures attracted large classes, and his simple and clear exposition rendered him extremely successful as a popular lecturer. His influence was most felt, however, by his advanced students, whom he inspired with his own enthusiasm for astronomical research. His public services were numerous. He had been president of the New York Academy of Sciences, vice-president of the American Mathematical Society, secretary of the section of mathematics and astronomy at the 1879 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and general secretary of the same association at the 1880 meeting. For many years he was the chief editor of the *School of Mines Quarterly* at Columbia University, and he published numerous monographs and articles on scientific subjects. While secretary of the American Meteorological Society, he rendered his most important service. To him was very largely due the adoption of the present system of standard time. The other great object of the Meteorological Society, the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures, was also furthered by his efforts. In the course of Professor Rees's administration of the astronomical department at Columbia, the late Lewis Morris Rutherfurd gave the university the collection of celestial photographs which he had made in his private observatory in New York. The measurements and calculations of these negatives, which Professor Rees carried out at Columbia, have been recognized by astronomers as the earliest demonstration that the photographic method is at least equal in precision to the best-known methods of direct visual observation. The results obtained from these photographs relate principally to the positions and interstellar motions of the stars composing the Pleiades as well as several other clusters; and parallax measurements of stars in the constellations. Professor Rees's most important contribution to observational astronomy was his extended study of latitude variation and the aberration of light. The methods first used by him in this work at Columbia University have since been adopted by the International Geodetic Association, and are now in general use throughout the world.

Dr. George Bingham Fowler died in this city on March 6. Born in Alabama in 1847, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871. He soon after became assistant in physiology, and from 1886 he was professor of clinical medicine in the Post-Graduate School and Hospital. He founded the *Dietetic Gazette*, and for six years was associate editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. In 1879 he received the alumni prize of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for a thesis entitled "A New and Simple Method for the Quantitative Estimation of Urea." He was the author of numerous articles on medical subjects.

Drama.

The latest illustration of the practical difficulties attending any effort to reproduce the merits of a novel in a stage version of it is afforded by "The Spoilers," an adaptation of Rex Beach's story, which was presented in the New York Theatre on Monday evening. The author himself and James MacArthur worked together upon the transformation, with the usual unsatisfactory results. The book, dealing with an extensive, dangerous, and nearly successful conspiracy, had a good story to tell, and told it with vigor, passion, and much effective local color. It had serious as well as romantic interest. In preparing it for the theatre, the playwrights adopted the common practice of selecting the most exciting incidents, and stringing them together, in as nearly the proper order as was feasible, upon as tenuous a thread of plot as would suffice for that purpose. The great bulk of the descriptive, introductory, explanatory, and qualifying matter—almost everything that contributes to perspective or proportion—was ruthlessly, and inevitably, thrown away. Consequently, the acted tale, with all its most harrowing incidents, and a few more for good measure, packed together in closest compass, with nothing to mitigate or disguise them, reveals itself as ordinary melodrama, exciting enough momentarily in several of its realistic phases, but without any special literary or dramatic value, and with less suggestion of veracity than many a product of pure fiction. Unfortunately, there is a large body of playgoers who are delighted by exaggerated theatrical manifestations of personal prowess, incalculable villainy, or resounding morality, and playwrights often find it profitable to provide them, even at the cost of mutilating and debasing their own conceptions.

"The Major Dramas of Richard Brinsley Sheridan" (Ginn & Co.), edited for the Athenæum Press Series by George Henry Nettleton, assistant professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, is a compact and careful piece of work, containing a considerable amount of useful information in small compass. It has nothing new, of course, to offer to the student of Sheridan and his period, but for the beginner or amateur it offers a convenient summary of the main features of Sheridan's career and character, his literary, managerial, and political achievements, and of the voluminous critical and biographical notices of which he has been the subject. In the reprint of the three selected plays, "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," and "The Critic," he follows in the main the text of the late Fraser Rae, and acknowledges many other obligations to the same authority. His chief original work is in the compilation of various speculations as to the sources whence Sheridan may have derived inspiration for his plots, incidents, or personages, the objects of his burlesque and parody and the victims of his personal caricature. The field for such minute inquiries is immense, and the crop of trifling or dubious information to be gathered considerable, but the value of it when garnered scarcely repays the labor of harvesting. Sheridan, as dramatist, wit, satirist, manager, orator, politician, and profligate, has been weighed in many balances and appraised by judges more dispassionate than Professor Nettleton is sometimes inclined to be. The latter, for instance, ignores the fact that Sheridan was for long the mainstay in Parliament of the unscrupulous monopoly which made the British theatre a by-word.

Another handy volume of "The Dramatic Works of Richard Brinsley Sheridan" is published by the Oxford University Press (Henry Frowde). A brief introduction to the text is provided by Joseph Knight.

Ermete Novelli's programme for the first week of his engagement at the Lyric Theatre, which begins on March 18, includes six plays. The only play to be repeated will be "The Merchant of Venice," which will be given on Wednesday evening and at the Saturday matinée. The list for the other days is as follows: Monday, "Papa Lebonnard," by Jean Aicard; Tuesday, "King Lear"; Thursday, "Louis XI."; Friday, "La Morte Civile"; Saturday "Il Burbero Benefico" ("The Beneficent Bear"), by Goldoni.

The German Shakespeare Society will hold its annual meeting at Weimar April 23. Dr. Ludwig Fulda will deliver the Festvortrag.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Music.

The Story of the Hymns and Tunes. By Theron Brown and Hezekiah Butterworth. New York: American Tract Society.

University Hymns. Arranged by Horatio Parker and Harry B. Jepson. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

A History of the Choir and Music of Trinity Church. By A. H. Messiter. New York: Edwin S. Gorham.

Hezekiah Butterworth died before he could finish revising his "Story of the Hymns," which had been a popular text book for nearly a generation. The publishers thereupon put the task of completing this labor into the hands of Theron Brown, with the request to combine that book and the "Story of the Tunes" into one volume. The result is a book of 564 pages, which, while by no means exhaustive, notices as many as possible of the standard pieces, with a few others that seem to introduce a new strain. They are grouped under various heads, such as "Hymns of Praise and Worship," "Missionary Hymns," "Old Revival Hymns," and "Sunday-School Hymns," and each hymn is presented with a discussion of its tune, because "like a flower and its fragrance, hymn and tune are one creature." The difference between a hymn and a poem is thus defined in the Introduction:

> A hymn is not necessarily a poem, while a poem that can be sung as a hymn is something more than a poem. Imagination makes poems; devotion makes hymns. There can be poetry without emotion, but a hymn never. A poem may argue; a hymn must not.

Many helpful historic and biographic facts are given; nor do the authors disdain anecdote.

The "University Hymns" are presented with the actual tunes arranged for men's voices. This volume illustrates the advantage of having at a university a musical department with eminent experts. Horatio Parker is one of the six best American composers, and sacred music is his specialty. The task of revising the "College Hymn Book," published twenty-one years ago, could not, therefore, have been put into better hands. Many of the hymns in that collection have been eliminated, and a few new ones added, while in the matter of tunes the editors have departed from the earlier collection so far as to make this work practically a new one. Inasmuch as most hymn-tunes were composed originally for male and female voices combined, covering a range of more than three octaves, the task of compressing them into the range of male voices—two octaves—was one to test the ingenuity of even such a master of technique as Mr. Parker, but he has succeeded admirably, solving different problems in different ways. The result is a book which, "compiled for use in the public and social worship of Yale University," will no doubt find its way to many of our other educational institutions.

The third volume on our list naturally appeals to a more limited circle. It grew out of a series of articles written by Mr. Messiter by way of recording his experiences as organist and choir master of Trinity Church, New York, during a period of about fifteen years. These have been expanded into a full history of Trinity Church music, from the establishment of the parish. "The development of church music in the older countries," the author writes, "has been the work of centuries; we move fast here, and, aided by their experience, have advanced from the crudest beginnings to the highest achievements in about fifty years."

The production of Auber's "Fra Diavolo" at the Manhattan Opera House is an event of more than usual importance, for if the opera proves as successful as the applause lavished on it last Friday prognosticated, it may lead to a general revival of a kind of stage music which, once very popular, has in the last two decades been unduly neglected. While Maurice Grau was manager of the Metropolitan he repeatedly considered the advisability of hiring another house for the performance of works belonging to the school of French comic opera. These operas (by Auber, Halévy, Hérold, Adam) were, as experience had convinced him, too light for so vast an auditorium as the Metropolitan's, while, on the other hand, the ordinary theatres were too small. Since the completion of the Manhattan, however, New York has an opera house ideally suited for precisely this kind of production, as was demonstrated by the very delightful results achieved with "Fra Diavolo," and Oscar Hammerstein has wisely determined to make further experiments in this field, in which his rival on Broadway cannot compete with him. What struck one particularly on hearing "Fra Diavolo" after so long an interval was the perennial freshness of its lovely melodies; seventy-seven years is their age, but not one of them sounds it. We need this French music, too, as a welcome change from the Italian music which is at present being sung here almost *ad nauseam*. Mr. Hammerstein has promised to drop some of it next season.

With the concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening Wassily Safonoff will bring to a close his first season as permanent conductor of the Philharmonic Society. In commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Josef Haydn, the first musician to compose symphonies in the present sense of the word, the first part of the programme will be devoted to the performance of his symphony in C minor, and the aria "With "Verdure Clad" from "The Creation." The second part of the programme will consist of Beethoven's scene and aria "Ah! Perfido" and the "Eroica" symphony. The two numbers are selected to show the progress made by their composer in the development of the two musical forms, the aria and the symphony, in the short period of thirteen years that intervened between the time in which the Haydn and Beethoven works were composed. Mme. Rider-Kelsey will be the soloist, and to match the Philharmonic Society's imposing body of strings, the wood wind will be appropriately increased for this performance.

The third and last concert of the Boston Symphony Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon, March 22, at three o'clock. The programme comprises Debussy's Quartet in G minor, opus 10; Schubert's Trio for piano, violin, and 'cello in B-flat major, opus 99, and Mozart's Quintet for clarinet, two violins, viola, and 'cello in A major (K 581). The assisting artists will be Madame Katharine Goodson, the English pianist, who will at this concert make her first appearance in New York, and Georges Grisez, principal clarinet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The monumental biography of Wagner by Glasenapp, begun more than thirty years ago, is approaching completion. There are to be altogether six volumes, and the fifth is now in the book stores. It covers five years—the period from the laying of the foundation stones of the Bayreuth Theatre to the end of the first Nibelung festival, and the London concerts following it.

Jenny Lind died in 1887. Her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, has just followed her. Born in 1829, at Hamburg, Goldschmidt became, in 1843, one of the earliest pupils of the Leipsic Conservatorium, founded by Mendelssohn, under whom he studied piano and composition for three years. In 1849 he appeared in England at a concert of the Musical Union, and at another given by Jenny Lind. Two years afterwards he was summoned to America to succeed Benedict as conductor of the concerts by Jenny Lind. He married her at Boston on February 5, 1852, and, after a residence at Dresden, they moved to London in 1858. In 1863 he was appointed vice-principal of the Royal Academy of Music. His oratorio "Ruth" was performed at the Hereford Festival of 1867, and was afterwards given in London and in Germany. From 1875 onwards he and his wife were closely identified with the Bach Choir, an organization established in that year and conducted by Mr. Goldschmidt from its foundation until 1885. His compositions, which, besides the work already mentioned, include a choral song, "Music" (Leeds Festival, 1898), a piano concerto, a trio for piano and strings, two pieces for clarinet and piano, and numerous pieces and studies for piano solo, made comparatively little mark.

Art.

Decorative Plant and Flower Studies, for the Use of Artists, Designers, Students, and Others. By J. Foord. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $15 net.

Miss Foord has completed her second series of full plates and analytical details, showing the pictorial elements in forty plants. The whole plant, the striking features of the branches, the details of inflorescence, the structure of the bud and flowers, and so on, are presented faithfully. Many of the drawings are far from what Bauer would have sketched, or from what our marvellous American artist Faxon would have made, but as a rule the plates are true and useful. The coloring is purposely dull, affording a marked contrast to the brilliant lithographs and "three-color process" plates which have recently been published in such numbers. The greens and reds particularly are toned down almost too much, while most of the yellows are quite strong enough. The reproduction is made by what the author calls "a stencil process"—not a clear term. The registering is not perfect, but still the effect is by no means unpleasant. Certain volumes of early Japanese flower-studies, made by what has been described as a block-process,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

show results substantially like those obtained by the so-called stencil process, even to the marked restraint in coloring.

The range of selection has been wide and judicious. With the whole of the English garden to choose from, it is not easy to pick out the plants which lend themselves most readily to "conventionalizing," whatever that much abused term may mean; but one would not, at first thought, give preëminence to the sow-thistle, oyster-plant, and marrow-squash. But the discriminating hand which has culled these for pictorial analysis has placed us all under a debt by giving also barley and broom. One can fancy that all of these have been somewhat surprised at finding themselves in the æsthetic company of daffodils and phloxes, wild hyacinths and rhododendrons.

Miss Foord has furnished a good deal of readable matter in regard to the habit and habitat, the folk-lore, and common names of the plants with which she deals, and she has something to say about the early English history of some of them. The proof, however, should have been read more carefully. There are a few bad slips, but only a few are likely to lead astray. We note one mistake which our readers may wish to correct in their copies. *Cobia* is given erroneously both in plate and text as the name of the beautiful, rapidly-growing greenhouse climber *cobœa*. The names of some orders are misspelled.

The volume can be heartily commended to designers as a safe reference-book, and probably students, likewise, can get good out of it; but just how flower-artists themselves are to be helped by it is another matter. No book ought to stand between an artist and the plants he sees.

The leading article in the *Bolletino d'Arte* for February is an account of restorations of early Sardinian churches by Dionigi Scano. These Romanesque and primitive Gothic churches display an unusual simplicity and merit of design. Many, unlike mediæval churches generally, seem to have been carried out upon a single plan within the lifetime of the architect. The churches of San Gavino at Portotorres, of Santa Giusta of that ilk, of San Pantaleo at Dolianova, besides the Church of the Capuchins and of Santa Chiara at Iglesias, are summarily described and well illustrated. For good measure, a remarkable silver crucifix in the Cathedral at Cagliari is reproduced and discussed. It is of the fifteenth century and derives from Catalonian models. The article opens up an interesting and too little known bypath of mediæval art. Federico Hermanin describes a sketch book of Pier Leone Ghezzi, recently acquired by the National Print Room at Rome. This album is valuable for sketches of objects of antiquity now lost, but more important perhaps for Ghezzi's capital portrait caricatures of contemporary dilettanti. It affords a satirical sidelight upon the Eternal City at the beginning of the eighteenth century. For a year past the Uffizi Gallery has been trying to fill gaps in its fragmentary Venetian collection. A Saint Louis of Toulouse, by Bartolomeo Vivarini; a Holy Family, attributed to Cariani; Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet, by Sebastiano Ricci, and two small landscapes, each by Francesco Guardi and Bernardo Belotto, represent this endeavor. The capital acquisition of the year is, of course, the perfectly preserved Madonna, by Jacopo Bellini, which has been reproduced and discussed in several periodicals. Carlo Gamba gives not only a text and photographs for most of these pictures, but also the prices, the moderateness of which might well serve as a warning to the more ignorant and opulent class of American amateurs. Finally, Antonio Salinas writes on the Virgin of the Annunciation, ascribed to Antonello da Messina, which has lately passed to the Museum of Palermo. It is a replica of the version in the Venice Academy. Both are palpably of a later inspiration than Antonello's genuine works. Signor Salinas's suggestion is that we have to do with an Antonello de Saliba, who painted at Messina after his famous namesake; hence used the celebrated signature with a certain justification. Such a double would explain a number of enigmatic pictures that have been too rashly fathered upon the greater Antonello. With its second issue the *Bolletino* quite fulfils its promise of usefulness to students of Italian art.

Admirers of that strange fifteenth-century realist, Guido Mazzoni of Modena, will be interested in an account of certain fragments by him which are described in *L'Arte* for January 30. These remains consist of four terra-cotta busts of a *pietà*—Christ, John and the Two Maries. The manner in which these terracotta fragments came into the Civic Museum at Padua is described by Andrea Moschetti, who has found the original contract. The Pietà, originally consisting of eight figures, was made for the Monastery of San Antonio, Venice, and finished in 1485. Although counted among the celebrities of the city by the older critics, the group fell into disrepair, and when, under Napoleon, in 1809, the site of San Antonio was taken for the Public Garden, there were petitions to save the famous group. On the ground of its bad condition and obsolete style, it was refused for the Academy, and, on their petition, ceded to the Capuchins. These had difficulties with their contractor, through whose negligence or worse the figures were further broken and scattered. The four heads that survive represent the salvage of an intelligent collector of Padua at the time of the demolition.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Italian minister of public instruction, Signor Rava, and the Syndic of Rome for the formation of a mediæval museum in the castle of St. Angelo. The museum will contain a large amount of mediæval material which is now scattered through many different collections and stored by the authorities in buildings that are closed to the public.

Wilhelm Dörpfeld, head of the German Archæological Institute at Athens, has, according to a dispatch from Berlin, discovered in the Island of Ithaca what he believes to be the remains of an Homeric city. Remnants of walls and of monochrome decorated earthenware were found, as well as a number of more elaborately ornamented vases.

The meeting of the International Archæological Congress, announced in the *Nation* of February 14, is for April 10 to 21 of 1909, not 1907.

The National Academy of Design will open its eighty-second annual exhibition in this city March 15 to April 20.

Among the dealers' shows in this city are paintings by J. J. Shannon at M. Knoedler & Co.'s, till March 15, inclusive; John La Farge's recent painting, The Wolf Charmer, at Montross's till March 16; pastel studies of wild animals by Arthur Wardle at the gallery of Arthur Tooth & Sons till March 23; portraits by Ellen Emmet at Macbeth's till March 23; paintings by Maxime Manfra at Durand-Ruel's till March 30; old portraits at Ehrich's till March 31; paintings of the Dutch school at Julius Oehme's; and proofs of mezzotints engraved by Samuel Cousins at William Schaus's. Pictures by Jules Guérin are being shown at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The Auguste F. Chamot collection of Chinese art and collection of modern Dutch artists, early English, and modern French schools, and water-colors may be seen at the American Art Galleries. The collection will be offered at auction to-morrow and Saturday.

William T. Evans of Montclair, N. J., has given to the National Gallery at Washington a collection of forty paintings by leading American artists. The gift, to be known as the "William T. Evans Collection," is valued at about $100,000. Owing to the lack of available wall space in the National Gallery the paintings will be temporarily placed in the atrium of the Corcoran Gallery. Among the pictures are examples of George Inness, Homer Martin, Alexander H. Wyant, John H. Twachtman, Winslow Homer, Ralph Albert Blakelock, Louis Paul Dessar, Henry W. Ranger, Francis Murphy, and John La Farge.

At an auction at Christie's in London on February 23 Sir T. Lawrence's Portrait of Miss West brought £4,200, said to be the highest price ever paid for a Lawrence in the auction room. But Lawrence's Marquis of Londonderry brought only £304. Among interesting prices are the following: A. Cuyp, Dutch Farm, with Woman Milking, £3,990; Landscape, with full-length portraits of Pierre Both and his wife, £945; Hoppner, Charles Oldfield Bowles as a boy, £2,310; The Hon. Mrs. William Fitzroy, £1,312; Morland, Happy Cottagers, £2,940; The Gypsies' Tent, £945; Gypsies round a Bonfire, £840; J. B. Le Prince, A Harvest Field, £320; S. Ruysdael, A River Scene, £325; J. Sustermans, Marchesa Guadaqui, £787; Jan Steen, An Interior, with peasants eating, £693; Children Teaching a Cat to Read, £598; Gainsborough, The Market Cart, £630; Reynolds, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress, £609. A drawing by D. Gardner, Portrait of a Lady in white and yellow dress, brought £735.

Finance.

A "RICH MEN'S PANIC."

When prices on the Stock Exchange were declining, last week, 5 to 10 points for active shares; when, at the same time, fresh selling orders pressed on the market in such quantity and with such urgency as to suggest a forced turning of securities into cash—the word was passed around in Wall

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Street that this was surely another "rich men's panic." This phrase was common during 1903, when a stock market similar to that of a week ago prevailed from early spring until mid-summer. It was often said that this phrase, as well as that other popular catchword, "undigested securities," was invented at that time; but financial reviews of 1882 contained much about undigested securities, and financial reviews of 1883 talked anxiously of a rich men's panic. This fact makes it the more interesting to inquire what a rich men's panic actually is, in the Wall Street sense, and then to see whether or not the present Stock Exchange situation meets the definition.

A "rich men's panic" is conceived of as forced selling of stocks by capitalists who are so rich that their credit cannot be touched, and who are merely compelled to reduce the burden which they are carrying with borrowed money. Many persons imagine that nothing could force a man worth, say, $10,000,000, to sell his investment holdings against his will, and at a heavy loss. But such a capitalist will usually have placed his $10,000,000 in profit-earning investments—partly in land, partly in his own private business enterprises, largely in stocks and bonds. He will not often leave much of the $10,000,000 idle in his bank. Now, if, when the stock market seems to promise an extensive rise, this millionaire sees fit to acquire more stocks with a view to selling at higher prices, he must borrow the requisite money from his bank—precisely as does the ten-thousand-dollar speculator. Such borrowings are easily arranged; he has but to pledge his real investment holdings as collateral, and he may borrow money enough to buy, say, six or eight millions more of speculative stock. He may even pledge these new purchases, and buy as much more on speculation.

If the price of these new acquisitions rises and he is able to sell at the advance, well and good. If the price does not change to any great extent, he may still maintain his speculation. But if he has wholly misjudged the market; if the price, both of the newly-bought stocks and of the older holdings first put up as collateral, falls ten or twenty per cent. on the Stock Exchange, the ten-million-dollar operator is quite as much forced to "liquidate" as is the petty speculator caught with an "exhausted margin." There are two differences, however, in these two liquidating processes. Small speculators caught in a market of this sort, soon reach the end of their resources and are "closed out," leaving no more forced sales to come from that quarter. The ten-million-dollar man, with his great reserve of investment holdings, may raise sufficient cash, by sales on the Stock Exchange, to reduce his debt and protect the bulk of his speculative ventures. But in so doing, his sale of stocks will not only be long-continued, but will be of a magnitude proportioned to that of his speculative commitments. Therefore, if a number of such wealthy operators have been caught, one might expect prolonged liquidation, indicating sales at a disastrous sacrifice, yet the process unaccompanied by visible signs of individual distress or shaken credit. And this might properly be called a "rich men's panic," in distinction from such markets as those of May 9, 1901, when a sudden and violent collapse in prices, soon ended, injures chiefly the speculators of moderate means whose resources are almost instantly exhausted.

It will be observed that this imagined situation presupposes three things—a rash and blundering venture by large capitalists, refusal of the investing public to take the stocks off their hands, and, usually, a money market which prevents the banks from helping out the wealthy speculators. This was the situation which existed in 1883—when, as we have seen, the "rich men's panic" was first named. Jay Gould and a host of fellow millionaires had indulged in speculation as if the rise in prices and the power of the public to absorb securities were never to change or end. They lost their market, the bank situation grew troublesome, and on the Stock Exchange nearly six months of heavy liquidation followed. Wall Street, with wide-open eyes, repeatedly expressed amazement as to how such throwing-over of stocks could last so long, and how such declines could occur, without causing some one's failure.

Again, when 1903 began, many of the wealthiest capitalists in Wall Street were not only "carrying" stocks bought for speculation, but were involved in "syndicate underwritings," which guaranteed, if certain large issues of new industrial stocks were not taken by outside investors, that the syndicate subscribers would pay for and take up the stocks themselves. These rich underwriters never expected to have to take the stocks; in many cases they knew the stocks were not worth the guaranteed price. But their heads were turned by the experiences of 1901, when the public took the stocks and the syndicates received large commissions merely for signing the agreement—the Steel Syndicate, for example, getting a profit of 200 per cent. in cash for a moderate pledge of capital. After 1901, the public refused to buy the new stock issues; in time, the syndicates were summoned to pay up in full. This was a quite unexpected burden; to meet it—since the new securities were all but unsalable, and since the banks were reducing loans because of impaired resources—these rich operators threw on the market at declining prices, during at least four months of 1903, their reserves of investment securities. Again Wall Street wondered how such declines could occur without causing important failures and how they could last so long. The answer was, it was a "rich men's panic."

That the fall on the Stock Exchange, not only last week and the week before, but in January, was a result of such forced selling by millionaire operators whose ventures had gone wrong, there is little doubt. With all the secrecy habitually spread about Stock Exchange operations, three facts regarding last season's speculation are perfectly well established: First, that capitalists of the sort described were the largest buyers when the market was being stirred to a frenzied rise after Union Pacific's August dividend; second, that they grossly and stupidly misjudged the condition of the money market; and, third, that the outside public did not take from the speculating millionaires the stocks which they had bought for the rise with borrowed money. That the market's recent experience has been as normal a sequel as was that of 1903 or 1883, few experienced observers will doubt. Whether the strain of "rich men's liquidation" will this time continue as long as it did in those two years, is another question.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College. Vol. LII., Part I.; Vol. LV., Part I. Cambridge, Mass.
Barnes-Grundy, Mabel. Dimbie and I. The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.
Berry, Riley M. Fletcher. Fruit Recipes. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.
Bland, Hubert. Letters to a Daughter. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25 net.
Bullen, Frank T. Frank Brown, Sea Apprentice. Dutton. $1.50.
Butler, Arthur Gray. Harold: A Drama. Henry Frowde.
Clausen, George. Six Lectures in Paintings.—Aims and Ideals in Art. Dutton. $1.50 net each.
Cyclopedia of American Agriculture. Edited by L. H. Bailey. Vol. I.: Farms. Macmillan Co.
Dickinson, G. Lowes. From King to King. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1 net.
Ditmars, Raymond L. The Reptile Book. Doubleday, Page & Co. $4 net.
Elliot, Daniel Giraud. A Catalogue of the Collection of Mammals in the Field Columbian Museum. Chicago.
Epistle of St. Jude and the Second Epistle of St. Peter. Edited by Joseph B. Mayor. Macmillan Co. $4.50 net.
Falconer, Lanoe. Old Hampshire Vignettes. Macmillan Co. $1.
Fifth Gospel, Being the Pauline Interpretation of the Christ. Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. Vol. III. Macmillan Co. $5 net.
Gulick, Luther H. The Efficient Life. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.
Hamilton, M. The First Claim. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
Hilliers, Ashton. Fanshawe of the Fifth. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.
Hudson, W. H. A Crystal Age. Dutton. $1.50 net.
Kamp, Leopold. On the Eve: A Drama. International Library Publishing Co.
Konkle, Burton Alva. The Life of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, 1798-1871. Philadelphia: Champion & Co.
Loring, Amparo. Midsummer Madness. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.
Lucretius: A Selection from Book V. Edited by W. D. Lowe. Henry Frowde.
Markham, Clements R. Richard III.: His Life and Character. Dutton. $3.50 net.
Messiter, A. H. A History of the Choir and Music of Trinity Church. Edwin S. Gorham.
Morrison, Arthur. Martin Hewitt: Investigator. Harpers. $1.25.
Newberry, Percy E. Scarabs. London: Archibald Constable & Co.
Phillpotts, Eden. The Whirlwind. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.
Pierce, Ernest Frederic. The Traveller's Joy. Dutton. $1.50.
Potter, Margaret. The Princess. Harper's. $1.50.
Proceedings of the American Bankers' Association held at St. Louis, Oct., 1906.
Quiller-Couch, A. T. Poison Island. Scribners.
Rawlinson, W. G. Turner's Liber Studiorum. Macmillan Co. $6.50 net.
Remsen, Daniel S. The Preparation and Contest of Wills. Baker, Voorhis & Co. $6 net.
Rodocanachi, E. The Roman Capitol. Translated by Frederick Lawton. Dutton. $1 net.
Rolfe, W. J. A Satchel Guide to Europe. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.
Schoeffer, Father. A Grammar of the Bemba Language. Henry Frowde. 85 cents.
Scholz, R. F., and S. K. Hornbeck. Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships. Henry Frowde.
Schuster, Ernest J. The Principles of German Civil Law. Henry Frowde. $4.15.
Seeley, E. L. Stories of the Italian Artists from Vasari. Dutton. $3 net.
Sladen, Douglas. Sicily, the New Winter Resort. Dutton. $2 net.
Symons, Arthur. Studies in Seven Arts. $2.50 net. An Introduction to the Study of Browning. $1.50 net. Dutton.
University Hymns. Arranged by Horatio Parker and Harry B. Jepson. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Van Dyke, John C. Studies in Pictures. Scribners. $1.25 net.
Wharton, Edith. Madame de Treymes. Scribners. $1.
Wilkinson, Florence. The Silent Door. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.
Wilson, Bingham Theburn. The Hypocrite: A Poem. Brooklyn: Lyceum Publishing Co. $1.
Woodrow, Mrs. Wilson. The Bird of Time. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

Clark's Labor Movement in Australasia

$1.50 net; by mail $1.63.

"Useful and timely. . . . Mr. Clark will perhaps disappoint alike the extreme radicals who regard Australasia as a workmen's paradise and grow enthusiastic over the progress made there by socialism, and those other extremists who like to be told that Australasia is doomed to bankruptcy and famine and demoralization as the result of socialism and the violation of 'natural law.' He writes judiciously and fairly, and indulges in no extravagant prophecies of either sort. . . . The book is very valuable for its facts and the impartiality with which they, and the conditions to which they are due, are presented."—CHICAGO EVENING POST.

HENRY HOLT & COMPANY, New York.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED